The Columbian.

VOL. 33 BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898. NO. 26

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT THE NORMAL.

A Large Attendance—Pleasing Exercises.

The annual commencement exercises of the Bloomsburg State Normal School began Sunday afternoon with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Henry L. Jones, of Wilkes-Barre.

The reverend gentleman took for his text Luke 6:19—"For there went virtue out of him, and healed them all."

It was a fine sermon, delivered in a scholarly manner, full of helpful advice to the many students who have completed their studies at the school, and cheering words to those who are just entering upon their school life.

FIELD SPORTS.

Monday was an ideal day for Athletic sports, and a large sized crowd lined the Park on every side. A great deal of interest has been manifested in this department during the past term.

Following are the summaries:

The first event was the Broad Jump. Seven men entered. The winners were, 1st Hayward 18 ft. 4 in., Appleman 18 ft., 1 in., C. Derr 17 ft. 9 in.

Next came the Running High Jump. Six men tried, the winners being 1st Appleman 5 ft., 2nd Hayward 4 ft. 11 in., 3rd McGuffie 4 ft 9 in.

The new bicycle track was tried for racing purposes for the first time. It is a quarter mile track, the men racing against time. The winners were Brandon 32 sec., Bean 33 sec., Klingaman 33 2-5 sec. Bruce Housel then tried for a track record making the distance in 31 seconds.

The 100 Yard Dash followed the bicycle race. The best previous record by the Normal boys was 11 1-5 sec. In the trial heat Hayward broke this by a generous margin, his time being 10 4-5 sec. In the final heat Hayward won at 11 sec., Wylie took second by about a foot from Bashore who ran a close third.

The 16 lb. Shot Put was won by McGuffie 34 ft. 5 in., Artley took second place at 28 ft., Klingaman coming third at 26 ft. 9 in. The old record of this event was also broken.

The Pole Vault record was held by McNertney of the class of '97, his record being 9 ft. The first five minutes of the contest to-day raised the hopes of the spectators for a broken record and they were not disappointed. Pealer won easily by a vault of 9 ft. 4 in., Roberts came second at 9 ft 1 in., Appleman third at 8 ft. 9 in. Pealer then tried the vault at 9 ft. 6 in. and cleared the pole in fine form.

The Three Legged Race was won by Hayward and Stevens.

A Bicycle race of four laps was the next event between Bean and Brandon. On account of the narrow track the race was run on time, Brandon winning in 2 min. 32 3-5 sec.

McGuffie won the Hammer Event at 63 ft. 7 in., Artley took second place 58 ft. 4 in., Appleman third 52 ft. 3 in.

The mile run was won by Stevens in 4 min. 53 3-5 sec., Bashore took second place, Klingaman coming in third.

The silver cup for first place as winner of the highest number of points was given to Mr. Hayward. He won 15½ points, McGuffy received a fountain pen, winning 11 points. Brandon and Appleman were tied for third place.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A treat of unusual interest and merit was given to the lovers of music by Misses Brader and Hicks of the graduating class assisted by the orchestra and chorus this afternoon in the Auditorium.

It was an entirely new feature of the commencement season and reflects great credit upon those in charge of the Department. If the performance of the afternoon is a safe criterion these young ladies who are about to graduate from the Music Department have the qualifications that should insure abundant success in the field which they are entering. Their work shows the patient effort with which the past year has been filled and speaks volumes for the painstaking care of their instructors.

The work of the orchestra and of the choruses was of the usual high order which has made these organizations so prominent and pleasing a feature of the school life.

The obligato solo by Miss Bowman is worthy of special mention.

The following is the program which was rendered in full.

PROGRAM.

Beethoven,.....*Andante*.....Op. 28
Laura Brader.

Barnard,....."Minnehaha"
(Duet for Flute and Clarinet with Orchestral Accompaniment.)
Messrs. Quaranta and Foulke.

Beethoven.....Op. 2 No. 3.
Allegro con brio—Adagio—Scherzo.
Elsie Hicks.

Moszkowski...Thema, Op. 10. No. 2.
Beethoven..Rondo in C., Op. 51 No 1
Wollenhaupt.....Etude in A flat, Op. 22. No. 1.
Laura Brader.

Chopin-Vogrich...."Ring out Wild Bells.
Male Chorus.
(Obligato Solos by Miss Bowman and Mr. Riffo.)

Vogrich,.....Staccato Caprice.
Schumann,.."Grillen," Op. 12, No. 4.
Gounod,."Faust Waltz," (arr. by Jaell)
Elsie Hicks.

Goldberg,..Serenade, "Good Night"
Ladies' Chorus.

At the conclusion of the program all adjourned to the Park to witness the last base ball game of the season, between the Bloomsburg High School and the Normal.

It cannot be said that the contest was a thing of beauty, as errors, of a very rank order were numerous. The High School boys could not gauge the delivery of the opposing pitcher, which is responsible for their down fall.

Score:

Normal	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	x	—7.
Bloomsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4.

Batteries, Williams and Aldinger; Williams and Coffman.

DECLAMATION CONTEST.

The Judges for the Junior Declamation contest, which took place in the Auditorium at 8 p m., were L. P. Bierly, Principal of Hazleton High School, Hon. H. M. Hinckley, of Danville, and Enola B. Guie, of Wilkes-barre.

There was a large crowd present, nearly every seat being occupied. The prizes were awarded as follows: first, Elmer Wilbur, second, Miss Blanche M. Conner, third to Fred F. Moore. The program rendered was as follows:

Overture—"Barber of Sevilla" Rossini
B. S. N. S. Orchestra.
"The First Settler's Story," Louise Curtis
"The Invincible Minority," .....E. Prosper Gager
Extract from "Quo Vadis".....E. Blanche Fry
"Our Flag".....Lindley H. Dennis
Piano Duo.....Misses Besse and Stump.
"The Sufferings and Destiny of the Pilgrims".....Lillian Church
"A Leak in the Dike".....Blanche McCabe Conner
"The Pleasures of Knowledge".....Guy Davis Gold
"One Niche Higher"....Mae Hankee
"Let our Voices be Glad"....Lecocq
Junior Chorus.
Thurston on Cuba... Elmer Wilbur
Selection from 'Hyperion".....Bertha Stackhouse
"Washington's One Thought—The Union".....Fred Clinton More
"Cutting the Cables at Cienfuegos".....Bessie Kohl
Simplicius Waltzes.....*Strauss*
B. S. N. S. Orchestra.

The class of '96 held a reunion on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The 1898 Class Day exercises were held in the Auditorium Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Following was the program:

PROGRAM.

Address,.....W. H. Williams, Pres.
Oration,....True Greatness,.....S. C. Withers.
Capriccio (for guitars),.....*Delano*
Elizabeth Jewett, M. Rachel Corcoran
Class History,.....Minnie Shepherd
Class Prophecy,.....Maude Giles
Polacca Brilliante, Op. 70,-*Carl von Weber*.....Edith Wolfe
Class Will,.....Amos E. Ships
Recitation,.....Eleanor S. Kimble
Marching Song / Free Life .....*Abt.*
Ladies' Sextet.
Essay,.....Frances Rowland Conner
Class Statistics,.....Arthur L. Wylie
Petite Symphony, Op. 109, No. 3. (Two Violins).....*Dancla*
Harry Harman, Elam Frederickson
Presentation of Souvenirs,.....Gertrude Miller
Class Memorial,.....Blanche L. Dawson

COMMENCEMENT.

Wednesday morning the Auditorium was filled to overflowing with an interested audience, to witness the last program by the class of '98. We herewith present it in full:

Prayer by Rev. B. C. Conner.
Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night".....*Suppe.*
B. S. N. S. Orchestra.
Presentation of Certificates to graduates in the regular Normal Course.
Presentation of Certificates to graduates in Teachers' Elementary Course.
Presentation of State Certificates to Public School Teachers.
Soprano Solo....."Happy Days".....*Strelezki.*
Miss Bowman and Serenade Club.
Conferring of Masters' Degrees.
Presenting diplomas to College Preparatory Graduates and graduates in Music.
Flute Solo "Fantasia Brilliante".....*Hughes.*
Mr. Quaranta.
Commencement Address by Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Ex-President of Wellesley College.
Subject: How can teachers prepare themselves to meet the new demands in education?
Overture, "Barber of Seville" *Rossini*
B. S. N. S. Orchestra.
Benediction by Rev. M. E. McLinn.

GRADUATES OF 1898.

REGULAR NORMAL.

Appleman, Chas., Wellversville.
Bobb, A. Cameron, Paxinos.
*Bray, Wm. R., Wanamie.
Brodhead, L. B., Old Forge.
Derr, Chas. W., White Hall.
*Gilchrist, Jessie, Hazleton.
Hart, John C., Hobbie.
Keefer, Chas. M., Sunbury.
Klock, Harvey, Herndon.
Knapp, Mary, Bloomsburg.
Moyer, Sara, Center Mills
Riffo, Marion, Bloomsburg.
Robison, Martha, Espy.
*Wilbur, Harry C., Bloomsburg.

ELEMENTARY.

Aldinger, Harry E., York.
Armstrong, A. Marg., Edwardsdale
Armstrong, Marg. B., Wilkes-Barre
*Bauchman, Flor. E. Wilkes-Barre
Balliet, Blanche P., Wm'sport.
*Barley, Maude C., Harrisburg.
Barrett, Margaret, Wilkes-Barre.
Barret, Nora, Archbald.
Bashore, Charles F., Shenandoah.
Bennetts, Katharine Ivy, Danville.
*Bentzel, Flora Bell, Harrisburg.
Bernhard, Lillian M., Bloomsburg.
Bevan, Mabel, Catasauqua.
Brennan, Eugene A., Edwardsdale
*†Brenneman, Harriet, Harrisburg.
Broadbent, Henry, Stoneboro.
Brooks, Ximana E., Sterling Run.
*†Brown, Anna A., Wilkes-Barre.
*†Burke, Margaret, Shenandoah.
Butts, Henry T., Plains.
Callendar, Asa, Clark's View.
Cherrington, Ira C., Bloomsburg.
Coleman, Katherine L., Harrisb'g.
Collins, Margaret V., Mahanoy City
Corcoran, M. Rachel, New Albany
Coxe, Geo. W. (State Cer.), Alden.
Cross, Magdaline, Wanamie.
Cunningham, Bridget M., Nanticoke
Dawson, Blanche G., Mt. Carmel.
Davis, Hannah E., Shenandoah.
Deets, Bessie C., Askam.
DeLong, Eudora, Lewisburg.
Derr, Mont, White Hall.
Dieffenbacher, D. N. (St. C.) Danv'le
Dillon, Frances A., Honesdale.
Dougherty, Elizabeth M., Shen'd'h
Easton, Bessie, N. Mehopany.
Eroh, M. Franklin, Dorrance,
Evans, Martha D., Hazleton.
*†Eves, Edith Yeatman, Millville.
Foresman, Elizabeth C., Allenwood
Forster, Emma Alta, Williamsport.
Forsythe, Jane Curry, Northum'd.
Fredrickson, Elam A., Susquehanna
Geist, Verda, Mt. Carmel.
Gibbons, Agnes, Avoca.
*†Giles, Maude, Hazleton.
*Goodman, Theresa, Pittston.
Groschke, Anna M., Wilkes-Barre.
Hagenbuch, Netta Eletha, Light St.
Hankee, Nora Elizabeth, Pittston.
Harman, Henry L., Hazleton.
Hartline, Mary M., Philadelphia.
Hawke, Mabel Lucile, Nanticoke.
Hayward, William H., Plymouth.
Heffernan, Mary E., Goldsboro.
Herrold, Thomas G., Chapman.
Hilburt, Fred F., Plains.
Hill, Mary J., Hazleton.
Hostetter, J. M. (St. Cer.), Danville
Howarth, John, Wilkes-Barre.
Hower, John S., Catawissa.
Ikeler, Irma Beatrice, Millville.
*Jewett, Elizabeth E., Williamsport
Jordan, Mary Monica, Scranton.
*†Kass, Charles L. A., Marysville.
Kelly, Margaret V., Dunmore.
Kempfer, Amelia, Beaver Springs.
Kimble, Eleanor Sears, Honesdale.
Klutz, R. Daisy, Org'n Church, N.C.
Knaus, Walter M., Zion's Grove.
Kreisher, Oren, Lewisburg.
Krum, Grace, Bloomsburg.
Lamoreux, Louise M., Huntsville.
*†Landis, Laura B., Rock Glen.
Lawrence, B. Grace, LaPorte.
Levan, Elmer, Numidia.
Lewis, Deborah M., Wilkes-Barre.
Lynch, Ruth A., Wilkes-Barre.
*McArt, Mary, Pittston.
Marshall, Eva S. R., New York.
*†Maue, Gertrude, Hazleton.
Miller, Edith, Bloomsburg.
Miller, Gertrude, Bloomsburg.
Miller, Oliver P., Lochiel.
Millington, Bessie A., Nanticoke.
Morgan, U. Grant, Trevorton.
Mulherin, Daniel A., Glen Lyon.
Munroe, Edna Allen, Hazleton.
Nicely, Ralph A., Dewart.
Nichols, Carrie A., Wilkes-Barre.
Noss, Gertrude L., Rock Glen.
Oplinger, Galen L., Nanticoke.
Parfitt, Oliver A., Nanticoke.
Pealer, Samuel Robert, Jr., Asbury.
Penman, Mary S., Mt Carmel.
Poole, Anna B., Scranton.
Pursel, Josephine, Bloomsburg.
Rechel, Lillian Osman, Catawissa.
Redeker, Lillian A. Bloomsburg.
*†Reed, Clara E., Mahanoy City.
Reynolds, Nellie M., Wilkes-Barre.
Richards, John H., Wilkes-Barre.
Rinker, Gertrude M., Bloomsburg.
Robbins, Auber John, Shenandoah.
Rorer, Mary Louise, Philadelphia.
Russell, Sarah H., Dewart.
Seaman, Anna Grace, Honesdale.
Seely, Bertha Viola, Beach Haven.
Sheehy, Kathleen Patricia, Shen'd'h.
*†Shepherd, Minnie M., Wilk's-B'rre
*†Shipe, Amos Elmer, Sunbury.
Simon, Anna, Freeland.
Smith, Laura Ellen, Drum's.
Smith, Steward Samuel, North'm'l'd
Snyder, Harlan Roscoe, Hi'k'ry Cor.
Snyder, Laura Jane, Fisher's Ferry.
Steinbach, Mabel Berta, Mt. Carmel.
Stevens, Benjamin M., Wilkes-Barre.
Stumpf, Catherine A., Hazleton.
Styer, George Rufus, Danville.
Swank, Clara M., Hobbie.
Taylor, Edward S., Duncannon.
Thomas, Cora Smith, Hazleton.
Thomas, John M., Edwardsdale.
Tobin, Mary Beatrice, Edwardsdale.
Truckenmiller, Mary, Allenwood.
*Tucker, James C., Jackson.
Weaver, Charles H., Danville.
Weir, Henrietta, Pittston.
Whitaker, Mary R., Shenandoah.
Wilcox, Howard J., Honesdale.
Williams, Joyce, Edwardsdale.
Williams, Watkin H., Scranton.
Wintersteen, Nancy, Plains.
*†Withers, Sam'l C., Union Deposit.
Wolf, Edith, Wilkes-Barre.
*†Wylie, Arthur L., Sterling Run.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY.

*Conner, Frances R., Bloomsburg.
Fox, J. Sharpless, Oxford.
Graydon, Esther M., Bloomsburg.
Grimes, Byron J., Lightstreet.
Milheim, Elmer M., Bloomsburg.
Moyer, Martha L., Bloomsburg.
Rude, Judson R., White Valley.
Seesholtz, Sarah, Catawissa.
Shuman, Warren, Mainville.

MUSIC.

Brader, Laura Adaline, Fowlersv'le
Hicks, Elsie Ethel, Bloomsburg.

*High standing in scholarship.
†High standing in practice-teaching.

The following graduates have passed successful examinations under the State Board of Examiners, in the branches named, and have had their diplomas endorsed accordingly.

J. W. Burke,—Calculus, Analytical Geometry, Mechanics, German, Physics.

Mark Creasy,—6 Books of Virgil, Moral Science, Philosophy of Education, Froebel's Laws, Geology.

Sarah Diseroad,—Moral Science, Philosophy of Education, Entomology.

Sarah Ernest,—3 Books Caesar, 3 Orations of Cicero, 3 Books of Virgil, English History.

Adda Hayman,—Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Moral Science, Froebel's Laws.

Louie H. Johnson,—5 Orations of Cicero.

John B. Landis,—Moral Science, Philosophy of Education, English History.

Elizabeth Love,—Zoology, Geology, Entomology, Advanced Psychology, Philosophy of Education.

Edward Roth,—Entomology, English History.

R. W. Sands,—Chemistry, Astronomy.

W. W. Swank,—English History, Moral Science, Philosophy of Education.

David Wiant,—Astronomy.

C. H. Albert,—Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of Education.

S. L. Smith,—4 Books of Caesar, English History.

William R. Bray,—English History.

J. C. Hart,—English History.

Harvey Klock,—English History.

Martha Robison,—English History.

Blanche G. Dawson,—Solid Geometry.

Annie Groschke,—German, 5 Orations of Cicero, 6 Books of Virgil.

Harry Harman,—3 Books of Caesar, 3 Books of Virgil, 3 Orations of Cicero.

Laura Landis,—3 Books of Caesar, 5 Orations of Cicero.

Ruth A. Lynch,—3 Books of Caesar, 3 Books of Virgil, 3 Orations of Cicero.

Gertrude Miller, 3 Books of Caesar, 3 Books of Virgil, 3 Orations of Cicero.

Maud Barley,—Solid Geometry.

Flora Bentzel,—Solid Geometry.

Clara E. Reed,—Solid Geometry.

Charles Kass, Solid Geometry.

Edward S. Taylor,—Solid Geometry.

The Fall Term will open September 12, 1898.

One hundred and sixty-five students have been admitted to the next Senior Class.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni Association met in the hall at one o'clock, Dr. J. P. Welsh presiding. There was a large attendance. An essay was read by Miss Jessie Gilchrist, '97, and Mr. Leslie B. Seely, '97, dellvered an oration. All the officers of last year were re-elected except secretary, as Miss Powell asked to be excused. The matter of a subscription to raise money for the erection of an Alumni Hall was presented by Mr. Withers, and supported by Geo. E. Elwell and Mr. Creasy, Mr. Elwell moved that the action already taken in the matter be endorsed by the Association. On motion a committee of ten, including Dr. Welsh, will be selected by the Executive Committee, to take charge of the subscription.

The Alumni dinner was ready at 2 o'clock. After all had partaken of the good things provided, Mr. A. Z. Schoch, President of the Board of Trustees, called for order, and presided as toastmaster. Excellent music was furnished by the orchestra, and responses to toasts were made by Frank Meyer '88, Frances Conner '98, Richard Thomas '93 and Dr. J. P. Welsh, and then the commencement exercises were over for 1898.

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In Reference to a Call.

There has been no end of talking as to whether or not the Volunteer Company recently organized in this town will receive a call to go to the front. The following letter will be interesting:

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 24, 1898.

MR. O. W. ENT,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 21st is at hand and noted and replying to the same I have to say that while on the trip visiting the soldiers with the Governor, I suggested to him that he ought to take a Company from Bloomsburg, as I had learned from Lieut. Polk and others that your county was not represented in the army.

He replied to me then that Columbia County was one of the places he had on his list for the formation of a company. I will write him again to day on the subject and hope I may be able to serve you.

Yours, very truly,
J. HENRY COCHRAN.

O. W. Ent is First Lieut. of the Company, and is working hard to get the boys in shape for an inspection in case one should be made.

THE ENEMY IS REINFORCED

Twenty Thousand Men Have Been Added to Linares' Force

The Attack Is Delayed

Washington, June 29.—On the receipt yesterday of definite information from General Shafter that the enemy's force now entrenched behind the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba numbers not less than 30,000 men, the war department sent out hurry orders for sending large reinforcements to our army of invasion.

By this time nine thousand troops may have sailed for Baiquiri from Tampa, and if they have not gone the transports will sail at almost any hour.

Late last night orders were sent to the camp of mobilization at Chickamauga for the entire First Army Corps there, comprising 30,000 men, to be got ready to move at once. This large force probably will sail from Newport News as soon as transports can be provided.

It is not expected here that General Shafter will wait to assault Santiago until the troops from Chickamauga can reach him. It is more likely that the movement from Camp Thomas is made in contemplation of the attack on Porto Rico, which is to be made, probably, with conquered Santiago as the base.

The total strength of General Linares at Santiago before the arrival in Cuba of General Shafter's original force, was set down by Lieutenant Blue and others of our scouts at not less than 10,000 men. Yesterday General Lawton learned that 20,000 reinforcements had reached the invested city.

This information was quickly communicated to the war department by General Shafter, and in a few minutes there was the utmost activity in that branch of the government service.

It was decided after a hasty consultation by the war board that a considerably army would be required to take Santiago, with such a large force defending it, and with perfect intrenchments constructed by General Linares to overcome.

WILL BRING ABOUT PEACE.

The President Believes That the Expedition to Spain Will Bring Desired Result.

Washington, June 29.—President McKinley believes that the dispatch of a strong fleet of American warships to Spain will do more than anything else to bring the present war to a close. He is of the opinion that as soon as the people of Madrid and the general Spanish public hear that a half dozen powerful men of war are on their way to their coast a sudden change of public sentiment will occur. The Spanish populace have very little real idea of the wealth, resources and power of the United States. They have been fed for months on misleading statements from the rabid Spanish press, and have the idea that we are a third rate nation made up of cowardly people. Weyler has bolstered up the war party at Madrid with his lies about the strength of the Spanish army in Cuba and the ease with which the United States can be defeated. The fake dispatches to Madrid from General Blanco about reverses that our forces are meeting with and the wonderful Spanish victories have added to the feeling that is general throughout Spain that it is only a matter of time before we will ask for mercy. The administration believes that the only way that this false impression can be dispelled and the ignorant masses of Spain forced to realize our power is by giving them a practical illustration of some of our resources. With the arrival of a fleet of our ships off the Spanish coast and the explosion of some 10 and 12-inch shells in the cities of Cadiz, Valencia, Carthagena and Barcelona, the Weylerites and the supporters of the war party will receive such a rude awakening from their idle dreams that they will be glad to ask for a termination of the war. Such a move on our part, President McKinley believes, will give the balance of power in Spain to the peace party and that thus strengthened there will be speedy overtures for a close of hostilities.

Michael's Fast Time.

Boston, June 29.—Jimmy Michael made a ten mile record in his training at the Waltham track that ranks as the most wonderful ride in cycling history. It will stamp Michael as still the greatest rider of the age in all probability.

For several days the riding was but of the ordinary sort, but Monday, when but three men were at the track outside the team, Michael let himself out to an extent that sent records tumbling one by one right along up to ten miles. Michael did his ten miles in 17.20.

Michael's ten miles in 17.20 is 27 1-5 seconds lower than the world's record against time, held by J. W. Stocks, and is 44 3-5 seconds faster than McDuffie's wonderful ten mile competition record of 18.04 3-5, made at Berkeley oval in the race with Hoyt.

Around the World.

Newport, R. I., June 29.—Flying the Stars and Stripes, the Spray, Captain Joshua Slocum's thirty-foot lugger rigged craft has arrived in Newport harbor after a trip around the world. She was seventeen days from Antigua, West Indies.

Captain Slocum, alone in his boat, left Boston on April 24, 1895, and since then he has sailed the world over. The Spray is a twelve ton boat thirty feet long. To secure seagoing qualities she was given considerable breadth of beam. Captain Slocum says his trip has no equal in history.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

Washington, June 29.—The bankruptcy bill was passed by the House yesterday afternoon, as was expected, by a large majority. The concessions made by the conference committee to the Populistic element were so generous, that, as in the Senate, the vigor of free silver opposition usually exhibited against national bankruptcy measures was very much abated.

Some Hindoos wear moustaches and beards; but all wear whiskers, which are shaved off at once when an adult relation dies. The shaving off of whiskers is thus a sign of mourning.

The War in Brief.

A Succinct Diary of Recent Events Full of Interest. Splendid for Your Scrap book.—Here is a List of things that Many Persons are Constantly Calling Up the Newspaper People and Inquiring About.—Keep it for Future Reference.

February 24th, 1898—The battleship Maine ordered to Havana.

January 9th—The De Lome letter published.

February 10th—DeLome resigns and his resignation accepted at Madrid.

February 15th—Destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

March 5th—Spain seeks to have Consul-General Lee recalled.

March 8th—Congress votes unanimously and without debate for a defense fund of $50,000,000.

March 28th—United States Board of Inquiry reports that the Maine was blown up by an external mine.

April 11th—President McKinley sends his Cuban message to Congress.

April 20th—The government sends its ultimatum to Spain, and the Queen Regent opens the cortes of Spain with a warlike speech. The Spanish minister at Washington asks for his passports.

April 21st—Minister Woodford asks for his passports at Madrid and leaves for Paris.

April 22nd—War opens with the Nashville's capture of the Buena Ventura and the New York's capture of the Pedro. Havana harbor declared in a state of blockade.

April 23rd—President's call for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24th—Capture of the Catalina by the Detroit, the Canada by the Wilmington and the Saturnina by the Winona.

April 24th—Spain declares war.

April 25th—Congress declares that war began on April 21st by act of Spain. States called upon for their quota of troops.

April 26th—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the house. The President adheres to the anti-privateering agreement of the Declaration of Paris. New York's militia called out. England publishes her neutrality, dated April 23rd, reciting that "a state of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain appeals to the powers.

April 27th—Matanzas earthworks shelled and silenced by New York, Puritan and Cincinnati. Steamer Guido made a prize by monitor Terror. Dewey's Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs Bay to Manila, and the Spanish fleet leaves Manila to meet him.

April 28.—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly $47,000,000. Tampa made the point for massing troops for the invasion of Cuba.

April 29—House passes bill for popular issue of $500,000,000. Naval bill passes senate. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde islands.

April 30th—The Paris reaches New York in safety, and the Oregon and Marietta anchor at Rio.

May 1st—Spanish fleet demolished by Commodore Dewey in the bay of Manila. Eleven Spanish warships completely destroyed.

May 2nd—Commodore Dewey orders captain general of the Philippines to surrender all his forts. This was refused. Manila cable cut at 6 p. m., when Dewey was bombarding Manila.

May 4th—The fighting ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West, after preparing for a long stay at sea. The Oregon and Marietta left Rio Janeiro.

May 5—Arms for the Cubans were landed by the tug Leyden, the gunboat Wilmington assisting in repelling the Spanish.

May 7th—Commodore Dewey reported via dispatch boat to Hong Kong that he had taken Cavite fortress in Manila bay, after destroying eleven Spanish vessels. He reported the Asiatic squadron uninjured, and that, while the Spanish loss was very heavy, no Americans were killed and only a few men were slightly wounded.

May 9th—The President asked congress to give Rear Admiral Dewey a vote of thanks and commendation, which was made unanimous.

May 10th—The Spanish cortes voted the war credits.

May 11th—Major General Meritt was ordered to the Philippine islands as military governor.

May 12th—News was received of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Martinique, West Indies. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson, while in Cardenas bay, were attacked by Spanish batteries and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed and the town of Cardenas was shelled. An engagement was reported at Cienfuegos.

May 13th—Rear Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, with a loss of two men killed and six wounded, the American squadron being uninjured. The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed under secret orders from Hampton Roads.

May 14th—The Spanish fleet was reported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, and Admiral Sampson was on Puerto Plata, Hayti. The first American report of the Cienfuegos affair reached Key West and told of the killing of Reagan, a marine on the Marblehead, and the wounding of five others, while cutting the cable in Cienfuegos bay, in small open boats, under hot Spanish fire. The Marblehead, Nashville and Windom took part, razing the Spanish defenses there.

May 15th—The flying squadron reached Charleston, S. C. Rear Admiral Dewey reported the capture of the Spanish revenue cruiser at Manila, and that he could still hold the bay.

May 16—The Spanish fleet left Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported of Cape Haytien. The Spanish cabinet resigned, and Senor Sagasta was charged with the formation of a new one.

May 18—The Oregon was announced as safe by Secretary Long, though her exact location was not revealed.

May 19—Spain's Cape Verde fleet was reported to have reached Santiago de Cuba. Commodore Schley's fleet, which reached Key West Wednesday, was expected to leave for a secret destination.

May 21st—It was announced that the monitor Monterey would be sent from San Francisco to Manila.

May 22nd—The cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu.

May 23rd—Troops were embarked on the transport City of Peking at San Francisco for Manila. The British steamer Ardanmhor was brought to Key West as a prize, but afterward released.

May 24th—Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported bottled up in Satiago harbor by the American fleets. The Oregon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.

May 25th—The President called for 75,000 more volunteers. The transports Australia, City of Peking and City of Sydney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San Francisco for Manila.

May 26—Commodore Schley reported by cable that he was off Santiago and that he believed the Spanish fleet to be in the inner harbor.

May 28—The cruiser Columbia was damaged off Fire Island by collision with the steamer Foscolia, the latter sinking.

May 29th—Commodore Schley reported fighting the Spanish fleet or part of it in Santiago harbor.

May 30th—General shaffer was ordered to embark 15,000 or more troops at Tampa. Santiago was thought to be their destination.

May 31st—Spanish reports were received of the bombardment of Santiago forts May 31st by Commodore Schley. The steamer Florida reported landing in Cuba on May 26th, 380 armed men with large supplies.

June 1st—Details were received of the bombartment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31st, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans. Morro Castle was injured, and the Spanish flagship, Cristobal Colon, which was near the mouth of the harbor, was also damaged. No American ship was touched, nor was any American injured.

June 2nd—The house of Representatives passed an urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly $18,000,000 for war expenses.

June 4th—Admiral Sampson reported that Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, had on June 3rd sunk the collier Merrimac in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men surrendered and were made prisoners. The senate passed the war revenue bill by a vote of 48 to 28.

June 5th—Capt. Charles V. Gridley, of the Olympia, who was on his way home from Manila ill, died at Kobe, Japan.

June 6th—Further bombardment of Santiago and the landing of 5,000 American troops near Santiago were reported. The house sent the war revenue bill to conference, non-concurring in senate amendments.

June 7th—Admiral Sampson reported having silenced on June 6th, the Santiago fortifications without injury to American ships. The cruiser Charleston was reported as having reached Honolulu May 29th. The monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila.

June 8th—Spanish reports came from the bombardment of Caimanera, Cuba, by five American ships. Captain General Augusti, at Manila, reported to Madrid that the insurrection had assumed enormus proportions.

June 9th—The house agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill.

June 10th—The senate agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill by a vote of 43 to 22. The house set 5 p. m., June 15th, as the hour for a vote on Hawaiian annexation. Admiral Sampson reported that since June 7th he had held Guantanamo harbor.

June 11th—Six hundred marines from the Panther, who had landed at Caimanera, Guantanamo bay, Cuba, June 10th, under protection from the Marblehead, were attacked by Spaniards, four Americans being killed and several being wounded or missing. The Spaniards retreated.

June 12th—It is reported in Washington that 29 transports, with General Shafter's troops, left Tampa for Santiago de Cuba.

June 13th—The President signed the war revenue bill. The Santiago expedition of over 15,000 troops left Key West convoyed by warships.

June 14th—Continued fighting at Caimanera was reported, two Americans and seventeen Spaniards were killed. It was officially stated that the last transports for Santiago left Tampa.—*New York Mail and Express.*

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

You will realize that "they live well who live cleanly," if you use

SAPOLIO

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

Popular Science.

The eyeball is white because the blood vessels that feed its substance are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

It has been found in Switzerland that in building a railway, laborers could work only one-third as long at a height of 10,000 feet as a mile lower.

Great differences exist between the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and while there is a polar sea at the north, it is believed that a continent exists at the South Pole.

By the use of malleable steel casting for buffers and frame work castings, the Erie has reduced the weight, added to the durability and improved the appearance of its freight equipment.

Race has a marked effect in determining forms of insanity. The Teutonic and Scandinavian races are more subject to the morbid and melancholy forms of mental disease, while the excitable Celts are more liable to acute mania.

The new light house at Eckmuhl is of 40,000,000 candle power. During the last decade France has constructed eleven lighthouses with the average power of 8,200,000 candle. England has eighty-six first-class lighthouses, which average only 20,680 candle power.

The so-called "liver," or pyloric cæea of the common starfise, has been found by Miss Ellen Stone to be closely related in function to the pancreas of the vertebrates. The work was done in the laboratory of Brown University under the direction of Mr. R. W. Tower.

It has been computed by geographers that if the sea were emptied of its waters and all the rivers of the earth were to pour their present floods into the vacant space, allowing nothing for evaporation, 40,000 years would be required to bring the water of the ocean up to its present level.

Scientific men have calculated the number of hairs on a square inch of heads of different colors, and by estimating the total area covered have arrived at aggregate numbers. A head of fair hair consists of 143,000 hair Dark hair is coarser and consists of only 105,000, while those who boast a poll of red must be content with a total of 59,200.

Professor S. P. Langly has now carried his delicate heat-measuring apparatus, the bolometer, to such a degree of perfection that it will register a ten-millionth of a degree, centigrade. In a recent description of this device he says that for a certain part of it, the dampening mechanism of the galvanometer, he uses a dragon dy's wing, on account of its lightness and rigidity.

An Explanation.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

None Needed.

As the agent for the phonograph paused at the door he felt a friendly tap on the shoulder.

"You can't sell any talking machines in there," said the stranger.

"Why not?" asked the agent.

"They already have a United States Senator in the family."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .14
Eggs per dozen	.14
Lard per lb	.10
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1.00
Oats " "	35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	6.00
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	1.35
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.35
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	1.00
Chop "	1 00
Middlings "	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
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Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

touches the SPOT for PNEUMONIA.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp disease & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

Postmasters Salaries Readjusted.

The postoffice department has announced the annual readjustment of presidential postmasters' salaries for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The changes in Pennsylvania are as follows: Altoona and Easton advanced from second to first class; Ambler, Charleroi, Conshohocken, Kane and Wayne advanced from third to second class. The increases of nearby offices are as follows: Jersey Shore, $1,500 to $1,600; Austin, $1,400 to $1,500; Galeton, $1,300 to $1,400; Hughesville, $1,300 to $1,400; Lewisburg, $2,000 to $2,100; Coudersport, $1,600 to $1,700; Kane, $1,900 to $2,000; Wellsboro, $1,800 to $1,900; Philipsburg, $2,100 to $2,200; Northumberland, $1,300 to $1,400; Ridgway, $2,000 to $2,100; Sunbury, $2,100 to $2,200; Watsontown, $1,400 to $1,500; Montoursville, $1,000 to $1,100.

Decrease: Bellefonte, from $2,20 to $2,100.

About Postage Stamps.

Interesting Facts Connected With Their Printing.

During the next year the postage stamps will be printed at the bureau of engraving and printing of the treasury department instead of by private contractors. The contract will amount to over $62,500,000 even at the extraordinary low price charged. The ordinary postage stamp will be furnished at five cents a thousand, postage due stamps at 11 4 cents a thousand. The contract contemplates a total of 3,063,633,885 ordinary stamps, 4,346,330 special delivery stamps, 5,544,229 newspaper stamps and 19,573,160 postage due stamps. The largest number of any one denomination to be printed will be the two cent postage stamps, the total being 2,726,769,525; of the one-cent stamps 1,344,526,650 will be printed. The smallest number of any one variety will be 4,420 $50 stamps, which are used for newspapers mailed in bulk. The number of $100 stamps to be printed will be 12,915. There has been an enormous increase in the stamp business. Ten years ago, in 1888, the total value of stamps issued was $38,298,741; today it is $62,530,201; twenty years ago, in 1878, the total was only $21,180,557.90.

Two Months of War.

Work Done Since the Congressional Declaration.

Two months ago war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclamation of the President and the declaration of Congress. The end of that period finds nearly 16,000 troops lying off Santiago preparing to land; it finds cable communication established between the Government at Washington and the advance guard of the expedition in Cuba, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of United States marines backed by a squadron, and nearly all of the commercial ports of Cuba blockaded.

This is all apart from Dewey's great victory at Manilla, and from the splendid results achieved in organizing several armies now in the camps. Therefore, the officers of the Administration feel that they have a right to look back with pride over what has been accomplished in the short space of two months, working in a large part with raw material in both the army and the navy.

Electricity Under Water.

The use of wire cables under water for conducting electric currents was resorted to as early as 1812 by Baron Schilling for exploding mines in the Neva. It is also a well-authenticated fact that Colonel Parsley used the same method to blow up the wreck of the Royal George in 1838, in the dock at Spithead. It is not unlikely that the first idea of an Atlantic cable sprang from these early successes with the current under water.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

THROWERS OF DYNAMITE.

The Vesuvius and the Nictheroy Unlike the Ships of Any Navy in the World.

With the incorporation of the Nictheroy into the United States Navy, that branch of the service will have two ships that are unlike those of any other navy in the world—destroyers on a huge plan. These two ships—the Vesuvius and the Nictheroy—are throwers of dynamite. The explosives which they throw do not depend, as do those thrown from the torpedo tubes of ordinary warships or the missile sent from a torpedo boat, on any mechanical contrivance inside of the missile. They travel through the air, and their propulsive force comes from compressed air, which is stored in a tube that is more like a gun than a tube. The shots have ranges far superior to those of the torpedo and accuracy which is almost perfect.

The one question is whether large ships like these can get near enough to an enemy to reach him with their shot. They are not like torpedo boats or torpedo boat destroyers. They are large and noticeable objects, and while the Vesuvius is armored, the Nictheroy has little defensive power. But if they do get near enough to an enemy to use their dynamite guns properly the ship against which they operate is doomed. No armor, no strength of construction, no bulkheads can save the warship that is struck by the tremendous charge of nitro-glycerine or explosive gelatine with which the aerial torpedo is loaded.

The Nictheroy originally was a merchant vessel owned by the Morgan line, and her name when she was in a peaceful occupation, was El Cid. She was bought by the Government of Brazil in the time of the last revolution there, and was to be used against the insurgents, who had seized the navy and were bombarding the forts in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. She was refitted pretty thoroughly as a cruiser, and her coal bunkers were so arranged that they protect the machinery and the parts necessary to operate the gun. The latter is mounted in the bow, and projects through an opening in the spar deck, giving it a clear range forward and permitting a free motion on each side, so that it can be trained either to port or starboard. The air reservoirs of the gun are in the lower hold, on the starboard side, directly under the gun, and a central air pipe leads up through the foundations on which the carriage of the gun rests. Shields protect the weapon and the men who serve it.

On the way to Brazil the crew practiced with it, using "dummy" projectiles, and its accuracy was found remarkable. The gun was so new, however, that the men were almost as much afraid of it as the enemy was expected to be, and there was considerable relief on board when it was found on arrival in Brazil that there would be no need for firing it with real dynamite, as the revolution was over. Since then the successful installation of two batteries of these guns in United States forts has made artillerists more confident, and much reliance is placed in the work of both the Vesuvius and the Nictheroy.

TO AIM OUR GUNS.

How the Range Finder is Used In Place of the Human Eye.

Seacoast guns, the huge engines which are intended, not to kill men directly but to destroy ships of war, are not aimed by gunners' eyes, but by mathematical formula and precise calculation. Indeed, there is nothing by which the eye could sight a modern coast defense gun for any of the great ranges, as the weapon points high up into the air and not at the object which is being attacked. This has made it absolutely necessary to devise a way of aiming which should be exact, and the result has been that the high power rifled steel gun of to-day is the most accurate cannon ever used in warfare. Paradoxically, as guns have increased their ranges they have increased their accuracy of fire.

The instrument that has replaced the human eye to aim the seacoast gun is called a range and position finder, and its purpose is to tell exactly how far from the cannon muzzle the ship to be attacked is. To accomplish this one of the most peaceful professions, that of surveying, has been pressed into service, and the range of fire is ascertained by a method based on the simple process of triangulation.

Besides the range, however, the position of the ship must be known. Some forms of range-finders are designed so that it is necessary to have two of them at fair distances from each other, using the distance between them as the base of a triangle of which the ship is the apex. Thus they tell at once both the range and the position of the enemy.

Others ascertain the range with one movement and the position with another. Of this class is the Lewis range-finder, which has been installed in the forts of the United States. It is of the kind known as depression range-finder, and it, too, calculates the distance by triangulation. The known fire guns, as it is too swift in its flight.

The aerial torpedo which is thrown from the dynamite guns on these two rocket and is about ten feet long. Spiral vanes guide its flight and the explosive charge, consisting of from 200 to 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine, is in the head and middle of the projectile. When loaded the entire affair weighs 1,000 pounds. It can be set to explode either on impact or by a time fuse. A range of 2,000 yards with entire accuracy is attainable.

Ned—If you want to marry an heiress, why don't you propose to Miss Elderly? She's rich.

Ted—Yes; but I object to her past.

Ned—Why, I thought that was above reproach.

Ted—It is; but there's so much of it. —Brooklyn Life.

SOME WAR STORIES.

To Fire Hearts With Ardor of Patriotism and the Love of Country.

Nothing so fires the youthful heart with the ardor of patriotism and the love of country as stories of adventure by flood and field in defense of the fatherland.

The "piping times of peace," which this nation has enjoyed during a third of a century, made the American people almost forget the gallant deeds of their brave sailor boys in the days when only wooden walls were between them and the death-dealing missiles of the enemy. Now that the lowering brow of grim-visaged war once more threatens the land, the petty struggles of political strife are cast aside and the country again turns to its navy to protect its shores from invasion and its honor from insult.

When the frigate United States was lying in the harbor of Norfolk, some time anterior to the war of 1812, a little boy in petticoats was in the habit of accompanying his mother, a poor woman, who frequently visited the ship to wash for some of the crew. The lad, whose name was John Kreamer, soon became a favorite with the sailors and it was determined by them, if his mother would consent, to adopt him as the ship's mascot. War was subsequently declared against Great Britain and the frigate sailed upon a cruise, in which she captured the Macedonian. As the two vessels were approaching each other, Commodore Decatur noticed that little Jack appeared anxious to speak to him. "What do you want?" said Decatur. Jack coolly answered that "he had come to ask that his name might be enrolled on the ship's books." "For what purpose?" said the Commodore. "Because," replied Jack, "I want to draw my share of the prize-money." Decatur was pleased with the boy's confident expectation of victory, and immediately gave orders to have Jack's name registered; and when the prize-money allowed by Congress was distributed the youngster receiver his share. After that he was an object of special interest to the Commodore, and as soon as his age justified his application for a midshipman's warrant it was made and promptly complied with. Little Jack was with Decatur in the President when she was captured, and in the Guerriere in the expedition to Algiers. He afterward sailed in the Franklin with Commodore Stewart to the Pacific Ocean. That was his last cruise, as he was upset from one of the ship's boats by a sudden squall in the harbor of Valparaiso and sunk to the bottom before any assistance could be afforded.

During the bombardment of Tripoli Capt. Stephen Decatur boarded a Tripolitan gunboat to avenge the death of his brother, Lieut. James Decatur, who had been treacherously shot by a Tripolitan commander. On boarding the enemy's vessel Decatur attacked the Tripolitan, who was armed with spear and cutlass. In the contest, which for a time appeared doubtful, an American sailor named Reuben James saw a Tripolitan officer aim a blow at Decatur's head while the latter was struggling with his opponent. The blow would have proved fatal had not the generous and fearless James, who had been deprived of the use of both his hands by severe wounds, rushed between the sabre and his commander and received the blow on his own head, by which his skull was badly fractured. In the meantime Decatur, whose sword had broken at the hilt, seized his enemy's spear, and after a violent struggle succeeded in throwing him to the deck. The Turk now drew a dirk, and when in the act of striking Decatur caught his arm, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot him through the head.

Immediately after the declaration of the last war with England Elbert Anted Troy, where he purchased a large quantity of provisions. The inspectors for the Government were Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson. The latter was more familiarly known as "Uncle Sam," and he superintended the work in person. On this occasion a large number of workmen were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor for the army. The casks were marked E. A., U. S. This work fell to the lot of a facetious fellow in the employ of the Messrs. Wilson, who, on being asked by some of his fellow-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters "U. S." for United States were then almost entirely new to them), said "Uncle Sam" Wilson. The joke took among the workmen, and "Uncle Sam" himself being present, he was occasionally rallied by them on the increasing extent of his possessions. Many of the workmen soon followed the recruiting drum to the war, and their old joke on "Uncle Sam" Wilson accompanied them and gained favor rapidly until "Uncle Sam" was finally recognized as the materialization, in name at least, of the American Government. It was regarded, even in those days, as very odd that this silly joke, which originated in the midst of beef, pork, pickle, salt and other edibles, should be the foundation of what eventually became the national cognomen.

Was About Time.

"Now, my son," began the father, the next morning.

"Never mind the lecture, pop; didn't you ever paint the town?"

"Well, my boy, it's a great many years ago; at least fifty."

"Fifty years, pop! Don't you think the town needed another coat?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Average Height.

The average height of the French woman is 5ft. 1in. The American women are nearly 2in. taller, and the women of Great Britain ½in. taller than their American sisters.

Two Months' Achievements.

The war is a little more than two months old It was April 20th that the President signed and sent the ultimatum of this country to Spain and also signed a notification of intention to blockade the Cuban ports. This date will undoubtedly be taken in future as the beginning of the war, although a formal declaration was not made until May 25. What has been achieved in the two months?

In the first place, one of the greatest victories in naval warfare has been won by Admiral Dewey, and the Phillippine Islands, the richest and most valuable colonial possession of Spain, have been placed in such a condition that the United States can take and hold them whenever it chooses. This alone is a feat which any nation might be proud to perform in so brief a time.

The only thing this country had to fear from Spain was its navy. This, even in its decrepit condition, could, if skillfully handled, have been a source of anxiety and have caused damage at unprotected points on the coast of the United States. The neutralizing of this fleet, it was acknowledged, was one of the most desirable events of the war. In less than two months this has been accomplished and Cervera's ships lie securely bottled in Santiago Harbor with their capture or destruction as certain as any future event can be.

The need of a trained army it was felt would be one of the greatest drawbacks to the prosecution of the war. To gather, equip and drill such an army needs time, thought and money. It is probable that no nation in the condition the United States was last April ever did so much in two months to prepare an army for actual service as this country has done. At least 150,000 volunteers are gathered and 50,000 more will soon be added. Two expeditions have sent away, one to the Phillipines, 6000 miles off, and another to Cuba to aid the navy in the capture of Santiago.

These are the three great achievements of two months of war. If anyone is dissatisfied with the progress made let him show what nation, beginning where the United States did two months ago, has achieved as much in the same time.—*Press.*

Huntington Valley campmeeting near Shickshinny, will open August 23 in charge of Rev. W. W. Evans, D. D., Presiding Elder. The pastors of the Danville and Wyoming districts will assist him in conducting the meeting. Prof. J. M. Black will be the musical director. A limited number of the cosy six-room cottages furnished or unfurnished, may be rented by addressing the secretary, R. M. Tubbs, Shickshinny. The grove is in fine condition, and the supply of sparkling water is the admiration of all.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

A LOCAL Disease

A Climatic Affection

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy,

Ely's Cream Balm

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 13	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 43	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	11 52	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 22
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 07	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	....	9 02
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 30	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

STATIONS.	WEST A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55	6 00
Bellevue	6 05	....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 20	10 38	2 16	6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45	6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	....	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54	7 03
Avondale	7 09	...	2 58	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 20	3 02	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	7 53
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 29	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 43	8 58
Cauliasky	.....	.....	4 49	.....
Cameron	9 05	12 58	4 54	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH.— B. & S. R. R. —NORTH

ARRIVE.				STATIONS.				LEAVE
am	a.m.	pm	p.m.		am	pm	pm	am
7.10	11.45	6.30	2.15	Bloomsbu'g.	8.34	2 40	6 45	6.10
7.08	11.40	6.26	2.10	" P. & R.	8.36	2.42	6.47	
7.03	11.37	6.24	2.08	" Main st..	8.39	2.45	6.50	
6.53	11.27	6.12	1.50	Paper Mill.	8.48	2.54	7.01	6.37
6.50	11.23	6.09	1.45	..Light St..	8.52	2.59	7.05	6.50
6.40	11.13	5.59	1.30	Orangeville.	9.02	3.10	7.14	7.10
6.29	11.03	5.48	1.00	...Forks....	9.10	3.20	7.24	7.35
6.25	11.00	5.44	12.53	...Zaner's..	9.14	3.24	7.28	7.45
6.18	10.55	5.37	12.45	.Stillwater.	9.20	3.30	7.33	8.00
6.08	10.45	5.27	12.3	...Benton...	9.30	3.40	7.43	8.30
6.04	10.40	5.22	12.10	...Edson's..	9.34	3.44	7.47	8.40
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.05	.Cole's Cr'k.	9.37	3.47	7.51	8.46
5.53	10.32	5.13	11.53	..Laubach..	9.47	3.57	8.01	9.00
5.43	10.23	5.03	11.45	...Central..	9.57	4.07	8.11	9.25
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.30	Jam. City..	10.00	4.10	8.15	9.35
am	a.m	p.m	p.m		a.m	p.m	p.m	a.m
LEAVE								ARRIVE

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '98.

Scranton(D & H)lv	A. M. $ 6 45	A. M $ 9 38	P. M. $ 2 18	P. M $ 4 27
Pittston " "	7 08	†10 00	† 2 40	4 52
Wilkesbarre....lv	$ 7 30	$10 15	† 3 12	$ 5 09
Plym'th Ferry "	† 7 38	10 20	† 3 21	† 5 08
Nanticoke ..... "	7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Mocanaqua..... "	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen. "	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
Nescopeck ..... ar	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pottsville.....lv	$ 6 00	$	$12 55	$
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken..... "	7 30	11 25	2 20	6 10
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 34	2 28	6 18
Rock Glen..... "	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 25
Nescopeck..... ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Nescopeck.....lv	$ 8 24	$11 10	$ 4 10	$ 7 00
Creasy ..... "	8 33	Via	4 18	7 09
Espy Ferry..... "	† 8 43	Rock	† 4 25	7 18
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 30	7 23
		P. M.		
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
Catawissa.....lv	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
S. Danville.... "	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury..... "	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	† 9 45	$ 1 10	$ 5 45	† 9 25
Lewisburg ....ar	10 15	1 45	6 18	.....
Milton..... "	10 10	1 39	6 12	9 50
Williamsport.. "	11 00	2 30	7 05	10 40
Lock Haven.... "	11 59	3 40	8 06	.....
Renovo	A. M.	4 40	9 00	.....
Kane.....	.....	9 05	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.		
Lock Haven...lv	$12 10	$3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg.... "	4 23	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield ..... "	5 07	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg ..... "	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Sunbury.....lv	† 9 50	$ 1 55	† 5 25	$ 8 26
Harrisburg....ar	†11 30	$ 3 20	6 55	$10 06
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia..ar	$ 3 00	† 6 23	†10 20	† 4 30
Baltimore..... "	3 11	† 6 00	† 9 45	6 25
Washington .. "	4 10	† 7 15	†10 55	7 40
	A. M.	P. M.		
Sunbury lv	†10 05	$ 2 25	.....	.....
	P. M.			
Lewistown Jc ar	12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....lv	† 11 45	$3 50	† 7 30	$10 20
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg.....ar	† 6 55	†11 30	† 2 00	$ 5 30

$ Weekdays. Daily. † Flag station

Pittsburg.....lv	P. M. † 8 10	P. M. † 8 10	A. M. † 3 20	A. M † 8 09
Harrisburg....ar	† 3 30	† 3 30	†10 00	P. M. † 3 10
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	A. M.	.....	A. M. † 8 00
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	† 7 30	.....	P. M. † 3 05
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 18	.....	† 5 00
Washington....lv	P. M. †10 40	A. M.	A. M. † 7 50	A. M. †10 50
Baltimore..... "	†11 50	† 1 75	† 3 50	†12 00
Philadelphia... "	†11 20	† 4 30	† 8 30	†12 25
Harrisburg.....lv	A. M. † 3 35	A. M. † 8 05	A. M. †11 40	P. M. † 4 00
Sunbury.....ar	† 5 05	† 9 40	1 10	† 5 40
Pittsburg.....lv	P. M. $ 1 00	.....	A. M. $ 3 30	A. M $ 8 00
Clearfield ..... "	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg.... "	4 56	.....	.....	10 18
Tyrone..... "	7 15	.....	† 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte..... "	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven....ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43
Erie..... lv	P. M. † 4 30	A. M.	A. M.	P. M. .....
Kane..... "	† 55	.....	† 6 27	.....
Renovo..... "	11 10	† 6 40	10 30	.....
Lock Haven.... "	11 55	† 7 33	11 25	† 3 00
Williamsport.. "	A. M. 12 50	† 8 30	P. M. †12 15	4 06
Milton..... "	1 40	9 18	1 27	4 52
Lewisburg ..... "	.....	9 05	1 15	4 47
Sunbury..... ar	2 06	9 45	1 55	5 20
Sunbury.....lv	A. M. † 6 10	A. M. † 9 55	P. M. † 2 00	P. M. † 5 43
S. Danville..... "	6 33	10 17	2 21	6 07
Catawissa..... "	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 24
E. Bloomsburg"	Via	10 43	2 45	6 39
Espy Ferry..... "	Rock	†10 47	2 47	† 6 36
Creasy ..... "	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 46
Nescopeck....ar	8 07	11 10	3 10	6 59
Nescopeck.....lv	A. M.	A. M. †11 10	P. M. †4 16	P. M. † 7 05
Rock Glen..... ar	† 7 39	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen..... "	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken..... "	7 58	11 54	4 55	7 46
Hazleton ..... "	8 20	P. M. 12 18	5 18	8 05
Pottsville ..... "	11 20	2 08	6 25	....
Nescopeck..... lv	A. M. † 8 07	A. M. †11 10	P. M. † 3 10	P. M. † 6 59
Wapwallopen.ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua..... "	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke ..... "	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
Plym'th Ferry "	† 8 56	P. M. 12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
Pittston(D & H) ar	A. M. † 9 41	P. M. †12 49	P. M. † 4 52	P. M. † 8 36
Scranton " "	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‖Daily. † Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

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TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.50 a. m., 3.40 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m. 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.40, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a. m., 1.38, 3.50, 6.20.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m. 2 00, (3.00 Saturdays only), 4.00, 5.00 p. m. Accom. 8.00 a m., 5.15, 6.30 p. m.

SUNDAYS—Express, 9.00, 10.00 a.m

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed to
THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

The suggestion of THE COLUMBIAN two weeks ago as to the selection of a Judge from outside the district seems to have met with great approbation from all parts of the county. Scarcely a day passes that does not bring us commendations from prominent Democrats.

Now that the Democratic Conventions have been held in both Columbia and Montour counties, there is no reason why there should be long delay in the meeting of the Judicial conferrees. This body will no doubt find itself confronted with a difficult task, and the sooner they got at it, the better.

It has been urged as a reason why a lawyer residing within the district should be nominated for Judge, that it is not right to call in a stranger and give him an office worth four thousand dollars a year.

Those who argue thus, lose sight of the fact that the salary of the Judge is paid by the state, and not by the county; and that if a Judge should be selected from outside the district, he would move here with his family and his means, and become a resident of Bloomsburg. He would be able to try all cases, and would not be obliged to call in other Judges to whom the state must pay extra salary, while the salary of the local Judge goes on just the same. Judge Woodward came here from outside the district, and presided with distinguished ability, until he was called to Berks county and elected Judge from outside of that district. Judge Elwell was elected from Bradford county, and was twice re-elected without opposition, and resided here for thirty-two years. Did any body ever regret these selections from outside the district?

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania.

New York Journal's Advice to the Voters of this State.

Fellow Democrats, for you the political sky is bright, the air stimulating, and on the horizon rises the bright sun of victory.

Your opponents are hopelessly rent asunder by internal dissensions. The arbitrary and corrupt element in the Republican party has again enforced its will upon the so-called state convention, and has submitted to the action of the voters candidates who are but the creatures and the pliant tools of Matthew S. Quay.

Republican voters to whom long years of boss domination have left any vestige of self-respect and political independence are up in arms against the dictators who offer them a ticket so repugnant to morality and liberty.

The one thing which can save for the Republican party of Pennsylvania any shred of its honor is defeat, accomplished by the revolt of its voters. This fact Republicans recognize, and the revolt is already apparent.

To turn this situation into a epochal victory for Democracy it is only necessary for you to adopt that political course which will be most wise because it is most honest. The *Journal* urges upon you this program.

Be aggressive.—Force the fighting. Put the enemy on the defensive from the first.

Be merciless.—Expose remorselessly the alliance of the Republican bosses, the political banks and the state treasury.

Be radical.—Don't be mealy-mouthed. Go into this fight to hurt your enemy. Go into it to expose and to end the political scandals which have been on every man's tongue in your state though your "great" papers have assiduously suppressed them.

Be brave.—If in your attack upon corruption you come upon a so-called Democrat don't protect him. Expose him and kick him out. So shall you win public confidence and votes.

If you will adopt this course, if fearlessly, remorsely, intelligently, radically and devotedly you will attack Quayism and uphold Democracy, the *Journal* pledges you its fullest support. It will make your battle its own. It will join in the campaign in Pennsylvania as though it were being fought in its own state of New York. And it believes that the end of a battle so fought can only be a glorious victory—victory that shall free Pennsylvania from the arrogant domination of a boss; victory that will make Pennsylvania Democrats a powerful force to be reckoned with in the national campaign of 1900.

Leiter's Meteoric Career.

Now that Joseph Leiter is no longer king of the wheat pit, he will no doubt pass into comparative oblivion, along with hundreds of other men who have for a time had greatness thrust upon them, but have not been able to carry the weight long. Whether Leiter's collapse proves to be great or not is not material. It is by no means likely that he will again be the figure in the business world that he was for a few brief, and to him exciting, weeks. The story of his rise to be king of the wheat pit is thus told in a Chicago dispatch:

Leiter's first dabble in wheat was on April 2, 1897, when he bought one hundred thousand bushels of May wheat at 70⅝. The orders followed each other pretty fast as the market declined. The cheaper wheat bought was on June 18, 1897, when there was executed an order for 500,000 bushels for September delivery at 64¾ cents. This was the beginning of the operation which has lasted through thirteen months, has carried the price from 64¾ cents in June, 1897, to $1.85 in May, 1898, has involved at one time an interest of over 35,000,000 bushels and has resulted in the merchandizing of 25,000,000 cash wheat.

That there was some big interest active in wheat became apparent to the pit in April, 1897, but it was a long time before Leiter's connection was discovered.

In September, 1897, Joseph Leiter admitted he was the man under the wheat market. Although Leiter gave his first order April 2, he accumulated a line of almost 7,000,000 for the following May, sold it out and bought as much more for July, and repeated the proceeding for September. About 3,000,000 bushels cash grain was paid for in September and was hurried abroad. An enormous line, about 7,660,000 bushels, was changed over to December. The size of the speculation had grown with each change of future.

It increased for December very much faster than it had for any other month. It had become the most imposing, because Leiter's interest was no longer in Chicago alone. He had at the close of 1897 about 10,000,000 bushels of wheat bought for December at Chicago. He had several millions cash wheat at Liverpool, or between Chicago and Liverpool, and he had begun to accumulate interests in other markets. It was in this month of December that Armour and the other Chicago elevator men had their exciting race with the elements, finally bringing their wheat-laden fleet into Chicago ahead of the blockade winter was trying to establish. Leiter expected to get 5,000,000 bushels cash wheat this month: he got over 10,000,000 bushels.

Later in December Leiter opened an office in the Board of Trade Building, and assumed personal charge of the campaign. The deal grew in size until all others in history were left behind. In March and April of this year Leiter had a wheat interest of 25,000,000 bushels half of which was cash grain. L. Z. Leiter came over from Europe to lend his brains to the enterprise. The war rumors and other conditions sent up the price until it reached the high water mark May 10 last at $1.85. When the deal closed, May 31, at $1.30, it was supposed that Leiter had made $5,000,000 and had 6,000,000 bushels of cash wheat on hand.

Of course there are more questions involved in this brief history than simply the personal fortunes of one young man. The rise in the price of wheat and Leiter's connection with wheat speculation have started the discussion of many economical and financial questions. It may be mooted for some time as to whether Leiter's operations have done most harm or good. The New York *Journal* takes this view of it:

Whether Leiter won or lost is immaterial. His apparent collapse makes all the more complete evidence that by monopolizing wheat he has spread starvation and misery throughout the world. It is fit punishment if his tainted wealth has been swept away now, but his guilt has in no wise been carried with it.

Kulp Picks Woodin.

Congressman Kulp, of Northumberland, spent a few hours last evening on his way to Shamokin. Although a strong supporter of Leisenring, Kulp is now a thorough Stone man, and says he will be the next Governor. He also seems confident that Quay will win out in the legislative fight. Kulp however, is out of politics, and while there are three candidates for his seat in Congress, says, that Wm. Woodin, of the Jackson & Woodin firm, Berwick, will in all probability carry off the prize. He is greatly interested in the Hard Coal Boom Movement, and thinks every business man ought to support it.—Hazleton *Standard*.

JENKS FOR GOVERNOR.

The State Democratic Convention assembled at Altoona on Wednesday, for the purpose of nominating a full state ticket for the coming fall campaign.

Levi McQueston, of Butler, was elected permanent chairman.

There was much disorder during the call of the roll and the nomination for Governor, which resulted: Jenks 305. Gordon 116. A. H. Coffroth 2. J. Henry Cochran 1.

The remainder of the ticket so far as computed is as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—William H. Sowden, of Lehigh.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Capt. Patrick Delacey, of Luzerne.

Our latest reports state that the convention was still balloting for the two candidates for Superior Court Judges, for which William Trickett, of Cumberland; C. M. Bower, of Center; Eugene Muller of McKean and George A. Allen of Erie were placed in nomination. The convention is the longest drawn out in many years. The platform adopted re-affirms the Democratic National principles, but deals very largely with State issues.

STATE NEWS.

—While picking cherries near Northumberland, Robert Hoffman, Jr., fell from the tree, landing on a picket fence. His injuries are fatal.

—Russel Seager and Harry Bercan each ten years old were drowned while in bathing at Easton on Monday.

—Police quelled a big riot between employees of the Citizens' and Lycoming Electric Companies at Williamsport on Monday. They were at war with each other over the right to string wires.

—In a fight between John Booth and his wife at Lancaster the man was struck on the head with a bottle. He will die.

—While in a fit of insanity Mrs. John Cromwell, of Luzerne county, removed the lid from the cook stove and stuck the feet of her two year old baby in the fire. The child died in great agony.

—After July 4th the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, will be removed from its $1500 glass case. The restorers of the precious old building have decided to place it on a large truck in the corridor, and allow all who wish to touch it to do it.

Roosevelt and his rough riders have experienced some real fighting. They were pitted against a foe of twice their strength, and took a position that should have been taken by the regular army, but nevertheless they fought bravely, and proved to the Spaniards that volunteers can fight.

The World's Great
Blood Purifier is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which absolutely
Cures every form of
Impure blood, from
The pimple on your
Face to the great
Scrofula sore which
Drains your system.
Thousands of people
Testify that Hood's
Sarsaparilla cures
Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
Dyspepsia, Malaria,
Catarrh, Rheumatism,
And That Tired
Feeling. Remember this
And get Hood's
And only Hood's.

Note What People Say.

RAVEN CREEK, PA., May 19, 1898.

This is to certify that we have used the Home Comfort Range for five years, and will say that it is perfect in every respect. It has no equal as a baker. We consider it by far the cheapest range any one can buy, as it has already saved its price in fuel. Will say to my neighbors buy one and be convinced.

Respectfully,
MR. & MRS. C. E. ALBERTSON,
MILES W. MOSS,
ELIZA PHILLIPS.

This is to certify that having used the Home Comfort Range for five years we can cheerfully recommend it to any one as being the best cooking apparatus we ever had. We find it a perfect baker and cooker, a great fuel saver, and would not part with it.

MR. M. MOSS, Mossville, Pa.
MRS. ELIJAH HESS, Elk Grove, Pa.

FAIRMOUNT SPRINGS, PA., May, 19, 1898.

We purchased one of the Home Comfort Ranges five years ago and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction; for heating and baking it is superior to all other ranges, it taking one-half the fuel of our cast iron stove; also for cleanliness it can not be surpassed; there is an ample supply of hot water at all times.

MRS. MARTHA SUTLIFF,
MR. O. W. HESS,
MR. & MRS. J. N. PENNINGTON,
MR. G. W. SUTLIFF.

BENTON, PA., May, 20, 1898.

We have been using a Home Comfort Range for five years and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We would not do without ours; would recommend it to any one wishing a first-class range.

MR. & MRS. D. M. VERDINE,
MR. & MRS. MARTIN ALBERTSON.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.
6-2-4t.

NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Townsend's Clothing House

BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Will offer this week some

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

We are closing out some odd sizes at cost. Our line of Summer Serges is now complete.

"SERGES THAT SERGES."

Look elsewhere, then come to us and we will convince you that we will sell you goods that will be satisfactory in price and quality. **REMEMBER** we are tailors. We can make your Suit or sell you a ready to wear Suit. Our goods must fit and please you because we can make them do so. **DO NOT FORGET.**

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

IMPORTANT.

TO DEPOSITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

Your attention is called to that part of the war revenue act relative to stamps on checks, drafts etc., which requires that a two [2] cent revenue stamp be placed on any bank check or draft which is for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any Bank, Trust Company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations at sight or on demand."

THEREFORE, on and after July 1, next, great care must be used in affixing stamps to all checks or drafts you may draw on your Bank and all checks or drafts you may deposit or remit for your credit.

The Banks of Bloomsburg, Pa. will have on hand a supply of Revenue Stamps for sale to all persons having need for same.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, and
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m. tf

The following letters are advertised June 28, 1898. Mrs. E. Dawson, Mrs. Maud Deihl, Misses M. Sord, Julia Montague, Mr. Robert B. McKenney. Will be sent to the dead letter office July 12, 1898.

O. B. MELLICK, P. M.

At Private Sale!

A valuable farm, lying within the limits of
THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG
—AND CONTAINING—
130 ACRES,
adjoining lands of Armstrong, Shafer, Mifflin, Pursel and others, whereon are erected a large
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
a frame barn and outbuildings, with two wells of water at the buildings. Apply to
JOHN G. FREEZE,
June 23-tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

SHOES.

Good Value,
Best Styles.
Popular Prices.

Are the essential features of our carefully selected Shoe Stock. Our 26 years experience and spot cash buying enables us to furnish you with the best there is for the money.

Our line of

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

is complete.

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.
Bloomsburg.

WINNING A BATTLE

Depends on the officers, the men, the guns, the ammunition. All must be the RIGHT KIND, for weakness in any one point may result in defeat. It is the same in business, likening the proprietors to officers, the clerks to soldiers, the goods to ammunition. It can as truthfully be said every element in store organization must be right to win success. We believe that you will find this store in every particular superior to the usual run of stores, and able to serve you better—that's why it wins.

This Week's Specials:

We will put on sale Thursday morning of this week and will sell until July 15 the best Simpson's Gray Prints—all good patterns and perfect goods at 4½c. per yard.

Our standard brand of bleached muslin without any dressing, good for any kind of use, 10 yds. for 50c.

A lot of counterpanes, full size, hemmed ready to put on your bed, worth $1.25, but we will sell them at 98c. a piece.

CORSETS.

28 doz. summer corsets, all white. They would be cheap at 39c, but we are selling them at 25c. each.

BELTS.

We have never shown such a line of belts as we can now. We have them in all colors and in any shaped buckel you could wish for.

GINGHAMS.

We offer this week the ginghams that we have sold all season at 12½c. for 10c.

Ginghams that we have sold at 14c. per yard at 12½c. per yd.

We have put on sale in our shoe room up stairs on a bargain table, a big lot of men's shoes, goods worth from $2.25 a pair to $5.00 a pair. The sizes are broken, that's why they must go at $1.00 for any pair on the table.

GROCERIES.

We will put on sale Thursday morning and sell until July 15th, all kinds of standard package coffees, 10c. per pound. Van Camp baked beans at 2 cans for 25c.

We can give you Heinz' pickles for picnics, in bulk or any sized bottles you may want, and at the right price. These goods must all be right or you have the privilege of returning them and we will refund your money.

F. P. PURSEL.

46 East Main Street. **CORSER'S NEW SHOE STORE.** BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at $1.00 and $1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at $2 and $3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand. **BLOOMSBURG.**

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Mrs. John Jameson has been visiting in town for the past few days.

Harry Keller, son of Jacob Keller, arrived home from Lafayette College last week.

John S. Williams, attended the Democratic Convention at Altoona yesterday.

Martin Downs, of Zion Grove, gave us a pleasant call on Wednesday. He is an old reader of the COLUMBIAN.

Prothonotary W. H. Henrie and Guy Jacoby Esq., attended the Democratic Convention at Altoona yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Kelchner of Dixon, Illinois, are visiting Columbia County friends. They formerly resided in this County.

Mrs. Geo. R. Hess of Benton, spent a few days with Mrs. Jane McBride on Third Street last week.

Mrs. John Vannatta and son Master Tom of Lewistown, are visiting relatives on Iron Street.

Miss Rose Cohen and Miss Carrie Weaver of Mt. Carmel, are in town attending the Normal Commencement.

J. T. Brady of Jamison City, gave this office a pleasant call while in town on Friday.

F. M. Kelley, assistant postmaster, attended the funeral of Justin R. Loomis LL. D. at Lewisburg on Friday.

Miss Lena Stumpf of Hazleton, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Miller on Market Street the past few days.

Joseph H. Hall, representing the Philadelphia "Inquirer," was in town a few hours on Friday.

Prof. Sutliff, a former teacher at the Normal School, now of Lafayette College, attended Commencement at the Normal.

Prof. C. H. Albert, of the Normal, delivered the address to the graduating class of Bethlehem High School on Tuesday.

Wilbur Fisher, who has been the efficient assistant at the Telephone Exchange for the past two years, has joined the first Regiment of Volunteer Engineers. He will leave tomorrow morning for Philadelphia.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, C. A. Kleim, J. W. Perry, C. B. Ent, C. B. Jackson and P. W. Gordon, left for Altoona Tuesday morning.

Rev. William Tinker, former pastor of the Baptist Church this town, now of Brooklyn, New York, was in town a few days this week.

Capt. William Gable was last week appointed a special deputy revenue collector for this district. Mr. Gable spent Sunday in Bloomsburg. He was a deputy revenue collector, under the Harrison administration.

Skyles McKillip went to Baltimore last week, where he took the examination for the engineer corps of the United States Army. He passed successfully and was accepted. He left town yesterday morning, and will go to Peekskill, New York, and report for duty.

See the mammoth Parade July 4th 10 A. M. Bloom.

Allen, Molly Baron and Marl are here with records of 2.11, 2.13 and 2.14 for the free for all Race.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halfs and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,

Opposite P. O. Pharmacist

Telephone No 1074

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Thomas B. Moore has accepted a position with J. C. Brown in the *Republican* office.

Good sized spring chickens were quite plentiful in market Tuesday morning.

C. C. Peacock purchased the Kramer property on Eighth Street, last week.

Some changes have been made in the Pennsylvania Railroad time table in this issue.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty have been admitted to the next senior class, at the Normal School.

The eighth annual reunion of the "Susquehanna Lutherans" will be held at Island Park, opposite Northumberland, Thursday August 4th.

Spain's sub-marine fleet will be enlarged if Admiral Cervera decides to come out of Santiago Harbor and fight.

The celebration and races on July 4th and 5th by the Bloomsburg Driving Association, will bring many people to town.

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

In the great college rowing race at New London, Connecticut last Thursday, Cornell won first, Yale second and Harvard, third.

A new stone pavement is being laid on the Market street side of the First National Bank building. T. L. Gunton is doing the work.

On account of his going to war, a number of friends tendered Skyles McKillip a farewell supper at the Market Street Club House on Tuesday evening.

Sheriff Martin of Wilkes-Barre was in town a short time on Friday. He was the cynosure of all eyes by reason of his connection in the celebrated Lattimer strike last fall.

Captain John Frazer of Shamokin, has received word that the S. of V. Guards of that place have been accepted under the second call for troops.

Charles Hassert, who drove over the bank while returning from Danville one night last week, whereby he fractured two of his ribs, is up and about again.

John and Clinton Hagenbuch, two compositors who have been employed in the *Republican* office for many years, resigned their positions on Saturday. They will join the army.

It is the opinion of one of our exchanges, that Doctor Swallow's head will be fitted by a smaller hat, after the Prohibition vote has been counted in November.

An exchange facetiously remarks that some doctors claim that unhealthy results follow kissing. They've got the cause and effect twisted. Kissing is generally the result of a heart affection.

Louis Stocker died at his home near Stillwater on Thursday of last week, aged about thirty-three years. He was a son of E. L. Stocker and is survived by a wife. The funeral occurred Friday afternoon, interment at Zions.

It is estimated that the people of the United States have within the last twenty days expended over two millions of dollars in the purchase of national flags, and the demand is still going on at an increasing rate.

E. E. Caldwell and George A. Clark started for New York City Saturday morning on their bicycles. The boys can look out for some big wheeling stories when they return home. They will be gone about two weeks.

The volunteer company meet for drill at Athletic Park every evening at 7 o'clock. Captain Magill is of the opinion that unless he receives a call this week, the company will not get out at all, unless the President issues a third call.

The Danville Y. M. C. A. and Bloomsburg Carpet Mill base ball nines played base ball at Athletic Park Saturday afternoon. If the visitors could have picked up Klondyke nuggets as easy as they made runs, they would all be millionaires. Score, Danville 14, Bloomsburg 5.

Clark Eaton and Miss Allie McAnall, two popular young people of Berwick, eloped and got married on Monday evening. They have had a great fondness for each other for some time past, but the parents, objected, and were determined to prevent the match if possible, but the old saying "love will find a way," was again verified, and the bride and groom are enjoying their honey moon in some distant city.

The M. E. Sunday School held its annual picnic at Rupert on Friday.

Elmer A. Mears and Miss Edith Fisher were married by Rev. W. H. Hartman at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher, at Rupert Wednesday morning. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and costly presents.

A handsome new flag 12x18 will be stretched across Main street, at Hennesy's bottling establishment tonight at eight o'clock. The poles are already up, they are about sixty feet high and have been painted red, white and blue. It will be done in true patriotic fashion, there will be speeches, music etc.

Some one went into Charles Kitzmiller's billiard and pool parlor on Tuesday and stole a set of ivory billiard balls. The thief, whoever he was, evidently watched his chance, as the deed was committed while the attendant Bob Marr stepped outside to get a drink. The balls were valued at about forty dollars.

Alfred McHenry has taken charge of the Bloomsburg Store Company store, as general manager, beginning last Monday. Mr. McHenry has had many years' experience in the mercantile business, having successfully conducted his store at Benton for a long time. He moved to Bloomsburg a few months ago, and resides in the property on Fifth street purchased by him irom E. C. Wells. Mr. McHenry is a hustler, and will no doubt succeed in his new position.

Commodore Schley paid a beautiful tribute to the valor of Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant crew who ran the collier "Merrimac" into the entrance of Santiago harbor and sank the vessel so as to effectually block that port, when he said: "History does not record an act of finer heroism than that of the gallant men who are prisoners over there. I watched the "Merrimac" as she made her way to the entrance of the harbor, and my heart sank as I saw the perfect hell of fire that fell on the devoted men. I did not think it was possible one of them could have gone through it alive. They went into the jaws of death. It was Balaklava over again, without the means of defense which the Light Brigade had. Hobson led a forlorn hope without the power to cut his way out. But fortune once more favored the brave, and I hope he will have the recognition and promotion he deserves. His name will live as long as the heroes of the world are remembered."

Ho, For Glen Onoko.

If you want a day's outing, take your wife, or your sweetheart, or someone else's sweetheart, and go with the P. O. S. of A. picnic and excursion to Glen Onoko, on July 23d. Glen Onoko is situated about two miles from Mauch Chunk. Cars run between the two places every few minutes. It is a piece of nature's handiwork. There are magnificent pleasure grounds, where every accommodation is at hand to make picnickers comfortable. It is a beautiful place, a succession of beautiful falls, cataracts and cascades, meet the eye at almost every step, natural bridges, over rushing, roaring torrents, which seethe and boil under the feet of the awe-stricken pleasure seekers, huge fissures of lofty rocks, giving proof of old time convulsions of nature, and overhanging cliffs, portends danger, and makes the journey all the more awe-inspiring and gloriously grand. Remember the date, July 23d.

Are You Pale?

Are your cheeks hollow and your lips white?

Is your appetite poor and your digestion weak? Is your flesh soft and have you lost in weight?

These are symptoms of anemia or poor blood. They are just as frequent in the summer as in the winter. And you can be cured at one time just as well as another.

Scott's Emulsion

of *cod liver oil with hypophosphites* will certainly help you. Almost everyone can take it, and it will not disturb the weakest stomach.

It changes the light color of poor blood to a healthy and rich red. It nourishes the brain; gives power to the nerves. It brings back your old weight and strength.

All Druggists. 50c. and $1.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

J. E. ROYS.

LET YOUR OPTIC NERVE TRANSMIT THESE FACTS TO YOUR BRAIN.

We carry the Largest and Most Complete Line of Spectacles and Eye Glasses in the county. We furnish skilled service and guarantee a perfect fit.

EXAMINATION FREE.

J. E. ROYS.

OPTICIAN.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council was held on Monday evening.

The new stone crusher has arrived and will be placed at the old Neal furnace cinder tip.

The Town Engineer was directed to analyze a stone from the ledge at Fernville, in order to see if it is the proper kind to put on the streets.

The President was authorized to borrow $1000, until the tax for 1898 begins to come in.

L. N. Moyer on behalf of the Electric Light Company was present, and informed Council that if the Town would erect the necessary fixtures around the fountain on Market Street, the company would furnish colored lights for the same free of cost. It was accepted.

Court Proceedings.

A short session of Court was held Monday A. M.

Est. of Catharine Whitesides. Bond of Kate Whitesides, Com. approved.

Petition of J. J. Brown, guardian of Flora, Lloyd and Joseph, minor children of J. B. Skeer, deceased, to have appointment revoked, and he be discharged. Prayer granted, and Annie M. Skeer appointed in his stead. Bond in the sum of $40,000 to be entered.

Petition of Ellis Ringrose for allowance of expenditures, time extended as prayed for and rule returnable first Monday of August next.

FOURTH OF JULY AT BLOOMSBURG.

Extensive arrangements have been made by the Columbia County Driving Association to entertain and amuse the people.

Horse and Bicycle racing on the Fair Ground, Monday and Tuesday, July 4 and 5.

This promises to be the largest two-days' racing ever witnessed in this county. The liberal purses offered will bring together only the best horses throughout this and other states. Exceptionally fine and speedy Bicycle Riding at 1 p. m.

Large crowd expected. Special efforts will be made to show everybody a good time. Street Parade at 10 A. M., consisting of bands, fire companies, lodges and societies.

The Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. Co. will run an extra train on July 4th and sell excursion tickets including admission to the ground, at reduced rates.

Please notice the following schedule of extra train and reduced rates for round trip, including admission to the ground:

Jamison City, 8.00 A. M.,	fare and admission to the ground,	$1 50
Central,	8.03	1 45
Laubachs,	8 13	1 30
Cole's Creek,	8.20	1 20
Edson's,	8.22	1 10
Benton,	8.27	1 05
Stillwater,	8,37	95
Zaner's,	8.44	85
Forks,	8.48	80
Orangeville,	9.00	65
Lightstreet,	9.09	50
Paper Mill,	9.12	40

Returning by regular train, leaving D. L. & W. Depot at 6.45 P. M., P. & R. 6.47, Main St., 6.50, arriving at Jamison City 8.15 P. M.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The American Policy

Of small profits and a quick turn over is what keeps the wheels of trade spinning here. Buy right for cash, and sell cheap for cash. Keep the stock turning. It is this perpetual pushing of trade that keeps the factory fires burning and fills the workingman's dinner pails. It also helps you to goods at low prices.

WASH DRESS GOODS.
Fine new lawns, 12½c. yd.
Dress ducks, 12½c. yd.
Crash suitings, 15c. yd.
Galatea cloths, 10c. yd.
Printed organdies, 12½ and 15c.yd
Blue twills, 12½c. yd.
Dress ginghams, 10c. yd.
Printed madras, 15c. yd.

WHITE DRESS GOODS.
Some of the best values shown are here to-day.
36 in. India linens, 18, 20 and 25c. yd.
40 in. lawns, 8, 12½ and 14c. yd.
Welt P. Ks, 25, 28, 30c.
Figured P. Ks, 22 and 25c.
And plenty of others.

FLAGS AND BUNTINGS.
Buntings, 4 and 8c. yd.
32x48 silk flags, mounted, $1.59.
Cuba silk flags, 25c.
All wove bunting flags, sizes 4x7, 6x12, 5x8.
Flag pins, badges, &c.

MACKINTOSHES.
Ladies' double texture garments, full width skirt, new style separate cape, at $4.75.

A SAFE.
A large 2nd hand safe, good as new, cheap. Sold for want of use.

KNIT UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' vests, taped, 10 and 12½c.
Ladies' vests wing sleeves, 2 for 25c.
Ladies' pants, 25 and 50c.
Ladies' lisle vests, 25c.
Ladies' combination suits, 50c.
Children's vests, 8 and 15c.

LITTLE ARTICLES.
Bath sponges, 10 and 15c.
Leather belts, 15, 20 and 25c.
Shirt waist sets, 10, 20, 25c.
Belt holders, 5, 10, 15c.
Cuff buttons, 25, 31, 50c.
Studs, 25, 35, 50c. pair.
Tracing wheels, 5 and 10c.
Safety pins, 5c. doz.
Kid curlers, 5, 10 and 15c.
Silk string ties, 10c. each.

RIBBONS AND LACES.
Ribbons in all colors and widths. See our 25 and 35c. Moire Taffeta ribbon.
Narrow plaid ribbons for ruffle edging.
Sashes in plaids and stripes.
Sashes in plain colors.
Laces in all widths and prices.

SILK FRINGES.
Just what you need to finish the ends of your ribbon sashes. Leading colors.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.
All the season's newest styles are here at moderate prices.

CRASH AND DUCK SKIRTS 69c.

H. J. CLARK & SON, Bloomsburg, Pa.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

FIFTEEN DAY SPECIAL SALE

Of Dry Goods, to begin the first day of July; for Cash on the counter.

10 yds. best Calico,	38c
10 yds. good Muslin,	35c

Remnants of Lawns, Organdies, Sateens, Ginghams, Percales, Madras Cloth, Ducks, and many other kinds of cotton goods at nearly half price.

SILKS.

Were 25c yd.,	now 19c
" 39c yd.,	" 25c
" 50c yd.,	" 39c
" 75c yd.,	" 59c
" $1.00 yd.,	" 80c

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Corset Covers, Ladies' Drawers, Skirts, Night Dresses, Chemise, &c., all at cut prices.
(Only two of each sold to one customer.

1000 FANS, 1c. and up.

Chenille and Derby Curtains.

Were $1.89,	now $1.69.
" 2.75,	" 2.00.
" 5.00,	" 3.69.
" 7.50,	" 5.75.
" 10.00,	" 7.95.

Children's Light Weight Coats.

Were $1.50,	now $1.19.
" 1.75,	" 1.39.
" 3.25,	" 2.50.
" 3.75,	" 2.95.
" 5.00,	" 3.75.

India Linens,	8 to 35c yd
Summer Corsets,	29c to $1.
Crochet Cotton.	3c ball
Crash Skirts,	59c to $1.45
Duck Skirts,	$1.00 to 2.25
Shirt Waists,	50c to $1.39
Neck Ties,	4 to 50c

Belts, Belt Pins, Cuff Links, Shirt Waist Sets, Collar Buttons, Parasols, Mitts, Gloves, &c., &c.

This Sale will attract many buyers. Don't wait until evenings to make your purchases, as then we always have a crowd, and the store is closed sharp at 8 o'clock, except Saturday night. Will be closed all day Monday, the 4th.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Notice to Stockholders.

All certificates of stock and dividend orders of the Farmers Produce Exchange, Ltd., must be presented at the Store for record in the stock book on or before August 1, 1898, and every stockholder who cannot find his or her certificates, or who never had any certificates issued, are requested to meet with the Board of Managers at the Farmers Produce Exchange, Limited, Aug. 1, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m.

All certificates of stock and dividend orders not presented nor attended to by Aug. 1, 1898, will be debarred from payment after that date.

By order of the Board.

S. J. CONNER, Pres.
WM. MENSCH, Sec.

6-28-'98-5t*

Agricultural Fairs.

There are in this State about one hundred agricultural, horticultural, and kindred societies, one-half of which have advised the Dearniment of Agriculture, of Harrisburg, of their intention to hold fairs this year. The following associations of this and surrounding counties will hold their exhibitions on the dates indicated:

Northumberland—Milton Driving Park and Fair Association, Milton, October 4—7.

Schuylkill—Orwigsburg, Agricultural Society, Orwigsburg, September 6—9.

Columbia—Columbia Co., Agricultural Society, Bloomsburg, October 12—15.

Montour—Montour County Fair Association, Danville, October, 19-22.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call and see samples of our new lithographing printing for all kinds of commercial work. It is new and very pretty, and costs no more than other printing. THE COLUMBIAN office. tf

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat. gas or electric light, water. Apply to
tf. GEO. E. ELWELL.

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

Before You Ride Your Wheel

Be sure to shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It keeps your feet cool and comfortable, prevents sweating feet and makes your endurance ten-fold greater. Over 100,000 wheel people are using Allen's Foot-Ease. They all praise it. Ladies, insist on having it. It gives rest and comfort to smarting, hot, swollen, aching nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 5 26 4td

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

OLD ADAGE VERIFIED

MIGHTY WARS HAVE MARKED EVERY CENTURY'S CLOSE.

The Lesson of Universal History Is That the End of Each Century Has Seen Some Phenomenal Disturbances Among the Nations.

The adage of history repeating itself is likely to be verified by the present war with Spain. The lesson of universal history is that the end of each century has seen some phenomenal civil disturbance either in the shape of a great war between existing nations or the struggle of a people against domestic tyranny. Without going further back it may be noted that it was toward the end of the seventh century that the Saracens invaded Armenia and Asia Minor, and at the close of the eighth Charlemagne began his wars against the Huns and defeated the Lombards, thus establishing the temporal power of the Popes. The close of the tenth century saw the conquest of King Alfred of England by the Danes; that of the eleventh the defeat of the Moors by Spain and of the Greeks by Otho II at Bareatello. Towards the end of the same century the Anglo Saxons were the slaves of the Normans in their own land after Hastings, and later there were the frightful wars of the Crusades promoted by the Church for the maintenance of the power conferred upon it by Charlemagne. The end of the thirteenth century saw the gallant Scots defeated at Dunbar and at Falkirk under Wallace. While the final years of the fourteenth century are lighted up by the story of William Tell and the defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss and of the Spaniards by the Portuguese. The evening of the fifteenth was remarkable for the battles of Bosworth in 1485, and of Bannockburn, while the closing decade of the sixteenth century saw the wreck of the Spanish Armada and the Elisabethan wars of the English in Ireland under Bagnal and Mountjoy; while those of the succeeding century, 1690, had those at the Boyne and Glencoe between William III and James II for the British. Even ancient battles like those at Marathon and Troy selected similar epochs.

But all these wars which appear to be controlled by law based on the principle that every century dies in some phenomenal social convulsion, were eclipsed by the magnitude of the events that terminated the eighteenth century. And a strange presentiment has seized the ruling classes in Europe that the present century is following in the wake of its immediate predecessor. They believe that the attitude of the United States forbodes a danger to those family groups that have survived the Renaissance and the Reformation, not because of any merit that would justify survival or preserve them from extinction, but because their chiefs have been so far fortunate in throttling the cause of liberty or balancing one rickety throne against another. These thrones are now like a lot of old houses in a street in such a position that if one falls the whole row is likely to come down with a terrific crash of dust and smoke and cinders.

The end of the eighteenth century witnessed such a change in men's minds as the world had not seen since the birth of Christ. The regime of one of the proudest European monarchs had been swept away by a fierce uprising of the French masses, and throne and altar, prelates and potentates, alike fell before the stupendous popular upheaval which sent the cold shiver of impending fear through every state of Europe. The French Revolution of 1789 was but the rumbling echo upon a distant shore of the principles of the American Declaration of Independence. "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," was really the European interpretation of the doctrine of 1776, that all men are born free and equal and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Apart from the similarity of both sets of principles to the sentiments enumerated by Thomas Paine, the chronological order of the two revolutions and the circumstance of French soldiers under Lafayette, partaking in the American struggle, show that both revolutions followed each other as immediately as cause and effect. The French revolution was a decided stride towards the emancipation of man from the treachery of theologians and from the treason of thrones. And had its operations been controlled by wise and prudent men all Europe would have to-day a series of republican self-governing states in the closest sympathy and appreciation with one form of government instead of being a hornet's nest of sceptered schemers stalking upon liberties and sneering whenever they dare at the spirit of our institutions.

Napoleon who had more of the elements of true greatness in his composition than any other human being that ever lived, held European monarchs in wholesome contempt. He disposed of their trumpery dynasties with that ease and grace and freedom with which our American grocery man changes clerks in his tea store. If a King answered Napoleon's purposes he left him his old throne; if not the God-like Corsican peremptorily dismissed the reigning monarch, put another in his seat or converted his palace into a temporary barracks for his victorious troops. When the last century closed Desmoulins and Robespierre and Marat were reincarnated and re-embodied in still more awful form in the person of Napoleon, and whom the Kings of Europe all combined to denounce and overthrow. Confronted by this great man they closed up their historic feuds against one another and with one accord wheeled into line to face the common danger that threatened them for nearly twenty years from the Bridge of Lothi to the field of Waterloo.

It is because the close of the nineteenth century sees the American idea again active and promising again to work out its predestined mission in a mysterious way that there is so unusual a stir in Europe and rumors of concerts and joint notes and interventions. There is everywhere an uneasy feeling in the European air and the occupant of each throne keeps his ear close to the ground or the royal binocular trained upon the drama now being enacted in the New World, which stands to him very much in the same disquieting relation as did the affairs of France and of Napoleon at the termination of the eighteenth century. Hence the mingled feelings of fear and anxiety with which this petty Spanish-American war is regarded, and which, says one of the best informed of the London correspondents, "is a matter of greater concern to the European nations than to America herself."

Why should it be a matter of "greater concern to European nations" than to the country upon whose borders it takes place and which is one of the actual participants in the contest? It is because Europe is reposing above a sort of submarine mine that may at any moment explode. Because at the end of this as at that of the eighteenth century, their subjects are restless and unhappy, and those European powers jealous of and well acquainted with each others relative strength seen in America a new and unknown quantity suddenly precipitated into the situation and whose latent powers they are all unable to guage accurately. It is as if the spectre of the French Revolution or Napoleon had again arisen to fire the hostile and armed camps and was wrapped this time in the mantle of Monroe. The Kings of Europe are not more intelligent or less superstitious than are other people. And the time and circumstance of the pervading danger is not calculated to allay the royal fears. First the storm centre is once more of New World origin. And America like a young Colossus stands high and seems in their frightful imaginations to be preparing to stalk around the Universe. Second the trouble comes about Spain and Europe remembering how she was rifted at the close of the seventeenth century by the twelve years war of the Spanish Succession, wonders whether now a similar fate again awaits her. "There is a strange lull," observed the correspondents, "both in the domestic and international concerns of each country, and governments and people alike have put aside their own affairs in order to watch the tragedy toward which European disputes often tend but which Europe has managed to avoid for nearly a generation." Quite so. The American idea that leavened Europe before, not as Europe understands it, manifested itself for nearly a generation. What shape it will take now, or to what extent it will sway Europe is the chief cause of the present strange lull in Europe whose domestic and international affairs have actually stopped still pending the present trouble. It has hardly affected us at all. On learning the intense commotion abroad, however, the stride of every patriotic American should be at least cheerful. Let the Yankee breast then heave with the swell of true patriotic emotion, because it seems this country at this moment is actually discharging functions towards the States of Europe analagous to that of the Sun, which besides being the source of light and life and heat acts as the great ring master of the universe by keeping the planets and the whole solar system in their regular order. That is the mission of America while it is the destiny of European thrones to be paralysed with the fear of coming disaster at least every century or so.

Wanted No Cinematograph.

At a rural dinner it was usual for the eldest farmer present to propose the principal toast, and last year the duty devolved upon a rustic who was by no means confident of his ability to make a good show.

He therefore requested the learned squire, who sat opposite him, to hold up his hand whenever he strayed off the proper track. The squire good-humouredly consented, and the farmer commenced his toast.

Perhaps the good man had already had too much drink, or perhaps he had lost sight of his previous qualms; at any rate, he made a host of trips, and kept on his feet in spite of the warning hand, which shot up again and again.

At length the squire leaned carelessly over the table, and moved his hand to and fro within two feet of the farmer's nose.

The old man stopped, glared balefully at the extended hand, and then slowly and with scarcastic emphasis said—

"Yes, I sees it, squire, an' so does everybody else. It's a white hand, an' a purty hand, an' a clean hand, but there's no occasion to make a bloomin' cinematograph of it!"

No Answer Received.

"And was your prayer answered?" asked a visitor of a North Carolina darky who had told of praying for rain.

"No, sah," said the African, "I 'specs de cable was cut, sah."—New York Journal.

Makes the Most Noise.

Commercial Traveler—Who's that talking so loud and kicking up such a fuss back there in the private office?

Clerk (nonchalantly)—Oh, that's the silent partner.—Somerville Journal.

A HERALD OF MERCY.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND HER WONDERFUL WORK.

A Story of the Most Remarkable Woman of the Nineteenth Century—The Hell She Found Became a Heaven of Cleanliness and Comfort.

War is not all blood and glory. It has its gentler side, represented by noble women, whose work requires a more indomitable spirit and a nobler courage than to go "down into the jaws of death" during the heat and excitement of battle. The army nurse must sacrifice ease, health, and all the home comforts so dear to woman's heart; and face death in the pestilential atmosphere of the fetid and overcrowded corridors of the hospital. She must become a constant attendant on the most loathsome diseases and frightful wounds; and shrink from no peril nor horror of blood nor death. History affords no nobler examples of heroic womanhood than are furnished by these ministering angels of the battlefield. The truth of this is best exemplified in the life and work of Flor-

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, IN 1864.

ence Nightingale, the soldier's friend.

Miss Nightingale was born in Florence, the "City of Flowers," during the month of May, 1820, while her parents were sight-seeing in Italy. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. William Shore Nightingale of Embly Park, Hampshire, and of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, England. Her father was wealthy; and the home of her youth was a comfortable old Elizabethan manor-house situated in one of the most lovely parts of Derbyshire. She was educated at home by private governesses. Mr. Nightingale, a highly-cultured, scholarly man, evidently favored the advanced education of girls, for before his famous daughter had reached her seventeenth birthday she was skilled in science, classics, and mathematics, and was well-read in standard literature, a fair artist, a good musician, and could speak and read French, German and Italian fluently. In addition to this she did fancy needlework; and on the walls of her old home at Lea Hurst still may be seen samples of her skill with the needle. She lived the freest of outdoor lives, walking through the lovely country surrounding her home, and riding over the hills on her pony. It was during one of these rides, with her friend, the vicar, that the "queen of nurses" found her first patient, a dog. The incident shows a tenderness of heart and thoughtfulness rare in young girlhood.

On the ride in question they met Roger, an old Scotch shepherd, who was attempting to collect his sheep without a dog. "What has become of your dog?" inquired the vicar as he rode up to the old man.

"The boys have been throwing stones at him, sir," replied the old shepherd, "and I am thinking of putting him out of his misery to-night; for his leg is broken, and he will never be any good any more."

"Poor Cap's leg broken!" and the tears came into the girl's eyes. "Oh, Roger, how could you leave poor old Cap alone in his pain? Do tell me where he is."

AS SHE IS TO-DAY.

"You can't do any good, missy," was the sorrowful reply. "I'll just bring a cord to him to-night, and that will be the best way to ease his pain. He's lying in the shed over yonder."

"Do take me to him!" and Florence lifted her tearful face to the vicar, who seeing her distress turned his horse in the direction of the shed. In a moment Florence was by the side of the suffering dog, kneeling on the muddy floor, so intent on doing something to ease the pain of the animal that she thought not of the dress she was ruining. Fortunately Cap's leg was not broken, only bruised and hurt; and under the ministrations of his loving nurse he soon recovered.

This action is typical of the whole life of Florence Nightingale. She could never see suffering without striving her utmost to relieve it. It soon became the custom of the neighborhood, when anyone had a cut or a bruise or there was a sick animal, to send for "Miss Florence." It was as natural for her to help the needy as for the sun to shine. Her favorite books were those which told how to alleviate suffering and misery. Instinctively she was fitting herself for her great life work.

Her parents belonged to an old and wealthy family, and in due time Florence was presented at Court and took her place in society; but, even during her first season, she took a much greater interest in the hospitals and charitable institutions of London, than she did in the gay social life of the metropolis; and shortly after withdrew from it altogether. She now began a systematic study of the hospitals of London, Dublin and Edinburgh; and compared them with those in leading Continental cities. She found their greatest need to be trained women nurses. Miss Nightingale determined to fit herself to become a skilled nurse; but to secure the needed training she was obliged to go to Kaiserwerth on the Rhine, where there was an unique Protestant institution for the training of nursing sisters. Hither she went, in 1851, and enrolled herself as a voluntary nurse in order to secure the prized knowledge. Afterward she continued her studies at the hospital in Paris. Her health failed and she was obliged to return to England

Then came the war of Crimea. The reports which reached England daily, of brave men literally dying by hundreds in the hospitals for want of ordinary human attention, stirred the motherhood of England until it arose and demanded that, regardless of custom, precedent, and red tape, women should go to care for the sick and the dying. The demand was granted; and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the head of the War Department, wrote to Miss Nightingale offering her the command of this novel expedition of nurses. The same day that Mr. Herbert penned his letter, a pale, fragile, thoughtful woman at Lea Hurst sat down and wrote to the War Minister offering her services. It was not until the next day that Miss Nightingale received Mr. Herbert's letter. She was to leave for the East in eight days.

On October 21, 1854, all was ready and Miss Nightingale, accompanied by thirty-eight nurses, started on her noble mission. It was not until November 5 that this little band of "angel women" reached Constantinople. They at once took up their quarters in the great Barrack Hospital at Scutari, and began their work. The Lady-in-Chief, as Miss Nightingale officially was called, found the condition of the hospital indescribably horrible. There was no sanitary arrangements. It was frightfully overcrowded. The men were covered with vermin, and rats bit the limbs of the helpless

LEA HURST.

wounded. The beds were reeking with filth. There was no laundry, no kitchen and the meals were served in the roughest manner. Added to this there was a scarcity of food, coverings and the commonest necessities of life. This was the Augean stable the frail English woman had to clean; but she cleansed it. The day after her arrival she received the wounded from the glorious charge of Balaclava, and in a few months she had ten thousand sick and wounded under her care.

Nothing daunted her. Her endurance was phenomenal. Wherever the danger was the greatest and the need cried loudest there her slight form was to be seen. The suffering soldiers almost worshipped her. Dying men turned to kiss her shadow as it fell.

All yielded to the indomitable will of Miss Nightingale. She re-organized the entire military hospital system. Order sprang out of chaos at her bidding. The hell she found became a heaven of cleanliness and comfort. At her call all England arose to help the work. Contributions of money poured in. At the end of six months the hospital arrangements were such as to satisfy even Miss Nightingale. She remained here for two years, never faltering in her work.

In 1856, when peace was declared, all England sought to honor her homecoming. But the brave little woman embarked under an assumed name, and reached her beloved Lea Hurst even before her family knew she had left Scutari. She refused all public ovations; and devoted the $250,000, which the gratitude of a nation presented to her, to the building of a training school for nurses, which is fittingly called the Nightingale Home. The brave and noble are modest.

A Humiliating Thought.

The young colored man was very fortunate in that the cable-car was just about to stop at a crossing when the fender struck him. He disentangled himself from the network, and, straightening himself up, inquired of the policeman:

"Whah is de recruiting office?"

The policeman gave him the proper direction and then asked:

"Were you on your way to enlist?"

"No, suh; but I done change mer min'. I ain' gwinter run no risks of habbin' it said dat I done kep' out'n de ahmy only ter meet mer death at de han's ob er streetcyah!"—Washington Star.

"He is flippant. He can't be serious if he tries."

"Yes he can. He is very serious when he tries to be funny."

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Further Information Wanted.

Danforth—An organist says that a cow moos in a perfect fifth octave and that a horse neighs in a descent on the chromatic scale.

Williston—I wonder what his technical terms are for the yowling of a tomcat on a back fence?

Taking Long Chances.

"You wouldn't think to look at that little man across the street that he was especially brave, would you?"

"No. What has he ever done that was so brave?"

"Married a widow whose first husband committed suicide."

Dover, N. H. Oct. 31, 1896.

MESSRS. ELY BROS.:—The Balm reached me safely and in so short a time the effect is surprising. My son says the *first* application gave decided relief. I have a shelf filled with "*Catarrh Cures*." To-morrow the stove shall receive them and Ely's Cream Balm will reign supreme. Respectfully. MRS. FRANKLIN FREEMAN.

Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail it. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

More Profit.

"My brother," asked the gentleman with the seedy clothes, "are you a worker in the vineyard?"

"Nit," answered the gentleman who looked like ready money. "I find there is more money in handling the finished product.

Yabsley—You look as if you must have had a good time last night.

Mudge—I hope not.

"You hope not? Why?"

"Because, if I did, it was wasted. I don't recollect a thing about it."

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Chautauqua.

Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On July 8 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Reading, Altoona, Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Shamokin, Wilkes Barre, Sunbury, and Williamsport, and principal intermediate stations, and stations on the Delaware Division, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and the Cumberland Valley Railroad, to Chautauqua, N. Y. Special train will start from Harrisburg at 11:35 A. M. Connecting trains will leave Philadelphia 8:30 A. M., Washington 7:50 A. M., Baltimore 8:50 A. M. Round-trip tickets, good to return on regular trains not earlier than July 18 nor later than August 6, will be sold at rate of $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other stations.

For specific rates and time of connecting trains apply to nearest ticket agent.

Reduced Rates to Nashville via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Christian Endeavor Convention.

On account of the Christian Endeavor International Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets of the continuous-passage, ironclad signature form, from stations on its line to Nashville, at rate of *single fare for the round trip*. Tickets will be sold, and good going, July 2 to 5; returning, tickets will be good to leave Nashville to July 15, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with agent of terminal line at Nashville on or before July 15, return limit may be extended to leave Nashville to August 1, 1898, inclusive. 6-23-2t.

FIGHT AT JARAGUA.

A LINE OF BATTLE TWENTY MILES IN LENGTH.

The American Army Achieves Great Results in Its Three Days March Toward Santiago — Spaniards Trapped Rough Riders in Ambuscade.

Playa, Del Este, Cuba, June 25.—There was a serious engagement this morning near Juraga, five miles from Santiago, which was occupied by General Lawton's brigade.

Less than 1,000 American cavalrymen and Rough Riders fought 2,000 Spaniards in the thickets, driving them back into the city.

The American loss is twelve or thirteen dead and at least fifty wounded, including six officers.

Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve Spaniards were found dead in the bush. Their loss doubtless is greater.

The Spaniards had every advantage in numbers and position.

Among the dead are Captain A. K. Capron, Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, Privates Tillman, Dawson, Dougherty, W. T. Erwin of the Rough Riders, and Privates Dix, York, Bejork, E. Kolbe, Berlin and Lemmock and Corporal White, of the First and Tenth cavalry.

Washington, June 27.—Further particulars of the fierce and sanguinary struggle near the town of Jaragua, about nine miles east of Morro Castle, which occurred on Friday morning, have been received.

The victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood and one officer and twelve of the troops lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about fifty others, including six officers, are in the field hospital suffering from wounds. Of these eight or ten will probably die. It is believed that the enemy's loss was at least fifty dead, besides many wounded.

Practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the Rough Riders, under Colonel Wood, on the top of the plateau, and the other on the hillsides several miles away, by the regulars, with whom was General Young.

Information was brought to the American army headquarters on Thursday by Cubans that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred to block the march to Santiago.

Cubans Were Tardy.

General Young went there to dislodge them, the understanding being that the Cubans under General Castillo would co-operate with him; but the latter failed to appear until the fight was nearly finished. Then they asked permission to chase the fleeing Spaniards, but as the victory was already won, General Young refused to allow them to take part in the battle.

General Young's plans contemplated the movement of half of his command along the trail at the base of the range of hills leading back from the coast, so that he could attack the Spaniards on the flank, while the Rough Riders went off to follow the trail leading over the hill to attack them in front. This plan was carried out completely.

Their Terrible March.

The trail was so narrow that for the greater part of the way the men had to proceed single file. Prickly cactus bushes lined both sides of the trail and the underbrush was so thick that it was impossible to see ten feet on either side. All the conditions were favorable for a murderous ambuscade, but the troopers kept a close watch and made as little noise as possible.

The first intimation had by Colonel Woods's command that there were Spaniards in the vicinity was when they reached a point three or four miles back from the coast, when the low cuckoo calls of the Spanish soldiers were heard in the bush. It was difficult to locate the exact point from which these sounds came. The men were ordered to speak in whispers and frequent halts were made. Finally a place was reached about 8 o'clock where the trail opened into a space covered with high grass on the right hand side of the trail and the thickest kind of bramble and underbrush on the other.

The dead body of a Cuban was found on the side of the road and at the same time Captain Capron's troops covered the outpost the heads of several Spaniards being seen in the bushes for a moment.

At this time the sound of firing was heard a mile or two to the right, apparently coming from the hills beyond the thicket. It was the regulars replying to the Spaniards, who had opened fire on them from the thickets.

In addition to rapid fire rifles the boom of Hotchkiss guns could be heard. Hardly two minutes elapsed before Mauser rifles commenced to crack in the thicket and a hundred bullets whistled over the heads of the Rough Riders, cutting the leaves from the trees and sending chips flying from the fence posts beside the men.

The Spaniards had opened and they poured in a heavy fire which soon had a most disastrous effect. The troops stood their ground with the bullets singing all around them.

Private Colby caught sight of the Spaniards and fired the opening shot at them.

Fish the First to Fall.

Sergeant Hamilton Fish was the first man to fall. He was shot through the heart and died instantly.

The Spaniards were not more than 200 yards off, but only occasional glimpses of them could be seen. The men continued to pour volley after volley into the brush in the direction of the sound of the Spanish shots, but the latter became more frequent and seemed to be getting nearer.

Colonel Wood walked along his lines, displaying the utmost coolness. He ordered the troops to deploy into the thicket and sent another detachment into the open space on the left of the trail.

Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt led the former through the brush, urging his men on. The shots came thicker and faster every moment and the air seemed filled with the singing and shrieking sound of Mauser bullets, while the short pop of the Spanish rifles could be distinguished from the reports of the American weapons.

Sometimes the fire would come in volleys and again shots would follow each other in rapid succession for several minutes.

Killed Two Before He Died.

Captain Capron stood behind his men, revolver in hand, using it whenever a Spaniard exposed himself. His aim was sure and two of the enemy were seen to fall under his fire. Just as he was preparing to take another shot and shouting orders to his men at the same time, his revolver dropped from his grasp and he fell to the ground with a ball through his body. His troop was badly disconcerted for a moment, but with all the strength he could muster he cried: "Don't mind me, boys, go on and fight."

He was carried from the field as soon as possible and lived only a few hours. Lieutenant Thomas of the same troop received a wound through the leg soon afterward and became delirious from pain.

Roosevelt's Narrow Escape.

After ten or fifteen minutes of hot work the firing fell off some, and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt ordered his men back from the thicket into the trail, narrowly escaping a bullet himself, which struck a tree at one side of his head. It was evident that the Spaniards were falling back and changing their position, but the firing continued at intervals. Then the troops tore to the front and into more open country than where the enemy's fire was coming from.

It was just before the change of position was made that Edward Marshall, the correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser, was dangerously wounded. He was back of the troops and a ball struck him in the small of the back. The surgeons were unable to tell whether or not he would recover.

As soon as the position had been changed the American troops poured a more terrific fire than ever into the Spaniards as they got them into more open country and could see them better. It was not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill and up another hill to a blockhouse with the evident purpose of making a final stand there.

Colonel Wood was at the front directing the movement and it was here that Major Brodie was shot. Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt both led the troops in pursuit of the fleeing Spaniards, and a hail of bullets was poured into the blockhouse.

By the time the American advance got within six hundred yards of the blockhouse the Spaniards abandoned it and scattered among the brush up another hill in the direction of Santiago, and the battle was at an end.

During all this time just as hot a fight had been in progress at General Young's station. The battle began in much the same manner as the other one, and when the machine guns opened fire the Spaniards sent volleys at the gunners from the brush on the opposite hill side.

Charged Up the Hillside.

The troops of cavalry charged up the hill and the other troops sent a storm of bullets at every point from which the Spanish shots came. The enemy was gradually forced back, though firing all the time, until they, as well as those confronting the Rough Riders, ran for the block house, only to be dislodged by Colonel Wood's men.

General Young stated afterward that the battle was one of the sharpest he had ever experienced. It was only the quick and constant fire of the troopers whether they could see the enemy or not, that forced the Spaniards to retreat so soon.

It is believed that the troops will be free from attack and that the Spaniards will not attempt to repeat the plan they adopted Friday of blocking the onward march of the Americans in the direction of Santiago. It is thought that they will make their last stand at the city itself, trusting that, with the assistance of the shore batteries and the guns on the warships in the harbor they will be able to repel the American troops, force them back to the sea coast and either capture them or drive them from the island.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

Apparent Collapse on Part of the Opposition.

Washington, June 29.—The prospects of Hawaiian annexation are apparently more favorable than last week. A majority of the anti-annexationists declare that it is not their purpose to filibuster, and they are already negotiating for bringing the debate to an end. An entire collapse of the opposition is liable to be announced any day now according to the annexationists, and most of the other side agree with them, regarding the struggle as too uneven to be long continued.

White and Pettigrew have folded up their speeches and given up the fight. Jones of Arkansas is the only real spirited belligerent leader left.

The Russian Press.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—In view of the continued improvement of the military position of the United States, the newspapers here are changing their tone to friendship for America. They now speak with contemptuous pity of Spain, the reason being, it is alleged, the growing fear of a possible Anglo-American alliance.

The Russian press, however, does not think such an alliance very probable, and predicts that the victory of the United States over Spain will lead the former into a colonial policy which will eventually result in a conflict with England.

New Japanese Ministry.

Yokahama, June 29.—Okurma Stagaki has been charged to form a new cabinet. It will be the first party cabinet in the history of Japan.

The resignations of the Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi, the minister of marine, and Lieutenant General Katsura, the minister for war have not been accepted. They will probably retain their posts, in deference to the clan feeling among the officers. Stagaki becomes premier and Itagaki will be minister of the interior.

With Colored Officers.

Durham, N. C., June 29.—The Third North Carolina regiment, colored, to be mustered in this week, will be officered entirely by colored men, James Young, a young negro politician, to be colonel.

CORNELL THE WINNER.

Four Lengths Ahead of Yale at the Finish of the Race,

New London, June 24.—Cornell won the boat race here yesterday, leading Yale at the finish by three boat lengths.

Harvard followed Yale three lengths behind.

The Cornell crew finished in beautiful style, being almost fresh when the four miles were over.

The Ithacans had the race from the start, though they were third at the start, Yale leading and Harvard next.

They rowed in perfect form, keeping their stroke all the way through.

All the crews rowed about 34 strokes.

The start was made at 12.37.02. The Harvard men caught the dip first and Yale second.

Cornell was half a stroke behind in the pick up, but forged ahead with Yale in the van.

Yale caught Harvard at the 1,200-yard mark and the two rowed neck and neck.

The New Haven men bent to their oars and rapidly began to slow their stern.

At the quarter mile they had a clear lead of half a length, Cornell slightly ahead of the Cambridge men.

The Ithacans began to creep up slowly but surely and fairly made their shell jump.

The Yale men responded to the cries of their coxswain, but could not keep up.

Cornell led at the first mile, with Yale half a length behind and Harvard trailing two lengths behind.

Cornell rowed steady as a machine, the men smiling. At the second mile she retained the lead and then began to sprint ahead fast.

Harvard was gradually dropping behind with Yale making superhuman efforts to cut down the lead of the Ithacans.

At three miles Cornell had gained one length. Harvard was six lengths behind her, and her crew seemed tired out.

In the third mile the Cornell men began to show the effects of their splendid coaching.

They made their shell fairly leap through the water and gained several yards at a time.

Coming over the line Cornell led by four lengths with Yale second and Harvard far in the rear.

The scene at the finish was inspiring. The friends of the victorious crew were never more demonstrative. They shouted and cheered, blew big tin horns and made so much noise that it seemed it must certainly be heard as far away as New York.

The official times were: Cornell, first, 23.48; Yale, second, 24.02; Harvard, third, 24.35.

The Freshman Race.

"The finest boat race ever rowed on the Thames course," that is the way New London defines the freshman struggle of Yale, Harvard and Cornell yesterday afternoon.

The crews finished in the order named, but a short distance from the finish it was no kind of a cinch bet to separate the shells and place them in the line in which they concluded their trip.

An idea of just how close the contest was between Yale and Harvard is shown in the time of the finish for the two miles, which was:

Yale, 11.22 3-5; Harvard, 11.23 1-5; Cornell, 11.26 1-2.

DISABLED BY THE ST. PAUL.

A Fight With the Spanish Destroye Terror.

Washington, June 29.—The navy department yesterday posted the following bulletin:

"Captain Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon, while off San Juan, Porto Rico, he was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash which was awaited by the St. Paul. The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired. Later a cruiser and a gunboat started out, but remained under protection of the forts.

"Admiral Sampson reports that the Yale arrived yesterday and discharged her troops."

Washington, June 29.—The navy department is ringing with Captain Sigsbee's name again, recalling the early days of the Maine affair. His exploit in disabling the Terror and driving a Spanish cruiser and gunboat back to the cover of the forts in San Juan harbor is winning him praise on all sides. The Terror was well named. She had spread a vague dread among the enemies of Spain owing to the fact that warfare with such a craft was still unknown, and fear of the unknown is always greater than of the same object, however terrible, when we know how to measure its powers.

A PACIFIC COALING STATION.

American Flag Waves Over Marcus of Weeks, at Doorway of Manila.

San Francisco, June 28.—A special from Honolulu says the United States possesses an island suitable for coaling, and even for a naval station, in the Pacific, nearly 2,700 miles west of Honolulu, and in the doorway of Manila.

It is known as Marcus of Weeks and is more than half way to the Philippines.

The island belongs to Captain Foster, commander of a sailing vessel plying between the Orient and San Francisco. He found it while out cruising and took possession. It was at that time unclaimed and unoccupied. By consent of James G. Blaine, then secretary of State, the American flag was hoisted over the island and still remains there, the same being sanctioned by Great Britain and all the powers.

The island is in 24.4 north and 154.2 east. It is about five miles long and is densely covered with trees and shrubbery. It has a white sandy beach and near the center is a knoll rising about 200 feet above the sea.

It is near the tracks of vessels from Honolulu to Yokohama and has been offered to the United States for a coaling station.

Teachers' Examination.

Sugarloaf, Jackson and Benton, at Benton, Thursday, June 23.

Fishingcreek, Orange and Centre at Orangeville, Saturday, June 25.

Madison, Pine and Greenwood, at Millville, Tuesday, June 28.

Briarcreek and Berwick, at Berwick, Wednesday, June 29.

A special examination will be held at the Superintendent's office, Court House, on Saturday July 2.

Applicants who fail will not be re-examined within the year.

Certificates will be forwarded to the Secretaries of the different districts unless a stamped envelope is handed the Superintendent.

Candidates without previous experience will apply to the Superintendent for blanks which must be filled out and signed by at least four members of the school board under which the candidate expects to teach, vouching for moral character and stating that they believe the person to be competent.

Directors and patrons are requested to be present. Begin at 8:45 o'clock.

Respectfully,
JOHN K. MILLER,
County Supt.

Bloomsburg, June 7, '98.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 4, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets to the general public on June 20 to August 4, good to return until August 10, inclusive, from stations on its line in Pennsylvania, and from Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and Canandaigua, N. Y., and principal intermediate stations, to Mt. Gretna and return, at reduced rates. 6-23-2t.

Small Tommy's Wish.

Small Tommy was very fond of the car, and asked: "Mamma, can God make anything he wants to?"

"Of course he can," was the reply.

"Well," exclaimed the little fellow, "I'd like to see him make a stick of candy with only one end to it."

Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease a thorough trial, and it is the powder to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and it does all it claims and more than you claim." It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot Ease is a certain cure for hot, aching, nervous or sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 6 23 4td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Township of Fishingcreek, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, on land of C. B. White and E. L. Lemegrees, west one hundred and sixty-four degrees, a white oak, on line of land of C. B. White; thence north forty-seven degrees and twenty-seven minutes west, sixty-six and six-tenths perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-four and one-fourth degrees, one hundred and nine and three-tenths perches to a post, on corner of land of C. B. White; thence north sixty-four degrees and thirty minutes east, one hundred and twenty-six and five-tenths perches to a post, in line of land of C. B. White; thence south twenty-four degrees east, one hundred and sixty-nine perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing

128 ACRES

and one hundred and forty perches, more or less, upon which is erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of W. W. Coleman vs. Phoebe Ellen Dewitt, to be sold as the property of Phoebe Ellen Dewitt.

W. W. HERRING, Atty. ff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Singley, late of Main Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Singley, late of Main township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

SARAH A. SINGLEY, Administratrix.

SNYDER, Atty. 6-9-*

Quick Communication Facilitates Business

Use the LOCAL TELEPHONE and Communicate.

Direct with persons in Berwick, Catawissa, Danville, Riverside, Rupert, Willow Grove, Almedia, Lightstreet, Lime Ridge, Mifflinville, Millville, Rohrsbnrg, Nescopeck, Orangeville, Stillwater and Benton. Also long distance lines to nearly all the towns in the different States. Rates reasonable. Local exchange over Postoffice.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Lockard's building,
Corner Main and Centre Sts.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. HOWARD PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms 4 and 5. Peacock bldg.
Telephone 1463. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M
Residence, 218 Third St.
TELEPHONE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
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DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS. 8 to 10 A.M. 2 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. BLOOMSBURG PA.

DR. ANDREW GRAYDON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
—BLOOMSBURG, PA.—
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House.
* MARKET STREET *
TELEPHONE.

DR. F. W. REDEKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, Centre St., between 4th and 5th Sts.
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
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OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

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All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
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Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
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Franklin of Phila.	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,000
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,416,055
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,613
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	435,72 0
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	3,304,735

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Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

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Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

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No. 121 West Main Street,
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Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SENSATION AT EASTON.

A great sensation was sprung at Easton, on Thursday last, when Professor George H. Stephens, a former adjunct Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy at Lafayette College, was arrested on a charge of attempting to destroy college property. More startling still was his subsequent complete confession in which he acknowledged having set fire to Pardee Hall in December last, throwing the Bible and hymn books into the well and committing the many other acts of vandalism which have baffled the authorities for the past year.

He had made up his mind and completed his program for the destruction of all the college buildings with the exception of the gymnasium. It appears that his sole idea was to square accounts with Dr. Warfield, who he claims was the cause of his losing his position. He had determined to do everything in his power to drive Warfield out of the college. In order to accomplish his purpose he decided to set fire to building after building with the hope that the President could not do otherwise but resign or be forced out.

According to his confession, on the night of December 17 he went to Phillipsburg and put up at a hotel. During the dead hours of the night he stole out unnoticed and went up College Hill and entered Pardee Hall with a key which he had not turned over to the Faculty. He went to a room occupied by the biology department, and piled rugs, mats, carpets and every inflammable article he could find on a heap. He then ran a gas burner under the mass and applied a match.

After doing his devilish work, he hurried back to the hotel, and at 6 o'clock in the morning took a train for New York. The fire was not discovered for several hours. He stood at the railroad station and calmly watched the destruction of the beautiful structure.

Professor Stevens graduated in the class of '93 at Princeton, and went to Lafayette College after graduation. He was professor there until June, 1897, when he was dismissed through the efforts of President Warfield. His home is in Montrose, Pa.

It is believed that he is mentally weak.

Postal Development.

The following statement by an official shows how the Post Office Department is keeping up with the war procession: "The postal service is breaking all records during the present war. Two months ago, who in the land, or world for that matter, would have thought it possible for us to have a post office in fine working order at Manila, thousands of miles away, by this time, or at Camp McCalla, on the southern coast of Cuba? Before three more weeks are gone it is almost safe to say that the soldiers and private citizens may be calling for their regular mail at San Juan, U. S. A. (San Juan is the principal city in Porto Rico). The way the postal department is expanding these days would make Ben Franklin, our first Postmaster General, fall dead with amazement."

Tax Rate on Checks.

The War Revenue Bill fixes the rate of taxes on all negotiable instruments; bank checks, drafts and certificates of deposits (not drawing interest), two cents.

Notes, drafts and certificates of deposit (drawing interest) 2 cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof. Bonds, certificates of indebtedness and stock certificates five cents for each $100 of original issue or fraction thereof; on all sales or agreements to sell or transfers of shares and certificates of stock 2 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof.

Penalty for failure of maker to affix stamps, $100, at the discretion of the Court.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Notice to Teachers.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Bloomsburg School District will meet on Thursday evening, June 30, 1898, to appoint at least twenty-seven teachers and three janitors for the ensuing year. Applications from teachers who have had actual experience will only be considered, and those elected must attend a semi-monthly institute. Applications will be received up to six o'clock p. m. of said day by the Secretary. J. C. BROWN, Sec.

Clemmer to Hang.

James A. Clemmer who has been on trial at Norristown for two weeks charged with being an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser was on Friday convicted of murder in the first degree.

The trial was one of the most sensational in the history of that county, about 150 persons testifying in the case. Among the witnesses on the stand were Charles O. Kaiser, the husband of the murdered woman, who is now under sentence of death for the crime, and Lizzie De Kalb, who is awaiting trial charged with being an accessory. The latter has figured in the case as the mysterious "woman in black."

The placing of a condemned murderer on the witness stand to testify against an accomplice in the same crime is said to be without a precedent in this state. Clemmer also took the stand and attempted to prove an alibi. The crime for which Clemmer and Kaiser were convicted was most cold blooded, and was committed for the purpose of collecting $10,000 insurance which had been placed on the life of Mrs. Kaiser with the intention of killing her and cheating the companies.

GRAND CELEBRATION.

Horse and Bicycle Races.

Bloomsburg will be crowded with spectators July 4th and 5th. Remember the Special Rates on the D. L. and W., C. P. and W. and B. & S. RR.

PROGRAM JULY 4TH.

Grand street parade 10 A. M. Prizes will be awarded for the best appearing and the largest number.

1 P. M. the following Races.

2.50 Trot and Pace.	Purse.	150.00
2.29 " " "	"	200 00
Free for all Trot & Pace.	"	300.00

JULY 5TH.

	Purses.
1 P. M. Novice Bicycle Race	28.00
Mile Open " "	60.00
3 Mile Handicap " "	65.00
2.40 Trot and Pace	150.00
2.24 " " "	200.00

Horses are entered with Records as low as 2.11 and plenty of them. Bicycle entries are twelve in each Race.

Remember the main place to celebrate is at Bloomsburg, Pa.

WAR NOTES.

3000 men, with their equipments and subsistance will leave Tampa to-day to join General Shafter's army.

The flying squadron hitherto commanded by Commodore Schley has lost its identity by an order issued yesterday by Rear Admiral Sampson and it has been merged into the fleet under the Admiral.

It is expected that General Shafter will attack Santiago in a few days. The work of transporting field and siege guns is going forward all the time.

Plans are being made to send provisions to the insurgent troops in Cuba and the starving non-combatants.

Cervera and his fleet are still in the Harbor.

The other Spanish fleet under Camara is said to have started through the Suez canal on his way to battle with Dewey at Manila.

For disobeying the town ordinance which prohibits the peddling of truck through the streets before eight o'clock three of the market gardeners were arrested by Policeman Drake this morning and fined $1 each.

The best bicycle Races in the state will be here Tuesday.

BLOCKADE EXTENDED

THE PRESIDENT BY A SPECIAL MESSAGE CLOSES MORE PORTS.

All Vessels Warned Not to Seek an Entrance to Caribbean Sea Harbors—Neutrals May Leave Ports—After Thirty Days May Be Captured as Prizes

Washington, June 29.—The president has issued a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuba to the southern coast, from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and also blockading San Juan, Porto Rico. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, For the reasons set forth in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, a blockade of ports on the northern coast of Cuba, from Cardenas to Bahia Honda, inclusive, and of the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba was declared to have been instituted, and

Whereas, It has become desirable to extend the blockade to other southern ports.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that, in addition to the blockade of the ports specified in my proclamation of April 22, 1898, the United States of America has instituted and will maintain an effective blockade of all the ports on the south coast of Cuba, from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, inclusive, and also of the port of San Juan, in the island of Porto Rico.

Neutral vessels lying in any of the ports to which the blockade is, by the present proclamation, extended, will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom with cargo.

WILLIAM McKINLEY,
President of the United States of America, June 27, 1898.
By the President,
J. B. MOORE,
Acting Secretary of State.

The proclamation increases the extent of the blockade fully fourfold, it having been confined, heretofore, to a stretch of a little more than 100 miles to the north, and the single port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of the island. The demands upon the navy in the way of ships to patrol the coast, however, will not be nearly so heavy in proportion to the territory to be covered as in the case of the first blockade, for the reason that the new blockaded coast line lies entirely within a great bight on the south Cuban coast, in which the water is generally very shallow and the ports are few to which a vessel of any draught could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanillo, Trinidad and Tunas.

West of Trinidad is Cienfuegos, which is already blockaded effectively. From that point westward for nearly one hundred and forty miles there is no point to be blockaded until Habana is reached. This port is distant only about forty miles from Hayana by rail, and is believed to have been the principal source of food supplies for the Spanish capital. For 150 miles west of this, clear over to Cape Frances, the western edge of the island territory, there are no ports of deep vessels of any considerable depth, and even if there were, the country in the interior, Pinar del Rio, is in the hands of the insurgents, and supplies could not be sent through to Havana. The purpose of extending the blockade to the westward to Cape Frances, was to command the channel between the west side of the Isle of Pines and Cape Frances, and thus render much easier the task of the blockading vessels.

Coal for Cadiz.

London, June 29.—Speculation is rife regarding the hurried visit of the American ambassador to the foreign office Saturday.

According to information current in well informed circles the visit had nothing to do with peace negotiations. Ambassador Hay hastened to point out that it would be a friendly act to allow Admiral Cervera's fleet to coal in Egypt or other British stations in the East. He was informed that orders had already been sent, that, in accordance with the neutrality proclamation, only sufficient coal to bring the Spanish squadron back to the nearest port should be supplied. It is suggested that this nearest port would have to be Spain.

Spain Lost Heavily.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 29.—A Spanish spy who was captured by the Cubans on reports that the Spaniards at Santiago believe the Americans suffered heavy loss during the fighting at Sevilla Friday. The fighting, he said, was very heavy and Spanish and wounded.

The spy also reported that there was much disease in Santiago on account of the that the American landing was contested at Baiquiri, and he also said there was talk of an American attempt to flank the Spanish troops.

Finally the spy says there is very little in the city of Santiago.

First New Jersey Volunteers.

Washington, N. J., June 29.—The 202 required to fill the quota of the First New Jersey volunteers have been filled in, and the detachment will leave Camp Voorhees for Falls Church, at six o'clock Friday morning, in charge of First Lieutenant C. Albert Parr of Company K. Two hundred and twenty-four of the two hundred and ninety-two men needed for the Second regiment have been mustered in and the remainder will be sworn in to-day.

Spain Doubts It.

Madrid, June 29.—The Spanish government does not credit the report that an American squadron is to visit Spanish waters; but the ministers say that they have taken all possible precautions, that the ports are all ready and that twenty-six thousand men who have been called to the colors will be distributed among the principal Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain.

Arrival of the Yale.

Washington, June 29.—The navy department has posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson reports that the Yale arrived Monday and discharged troops."

BIG FIGHT EXPECTED

BOTH ARMY AND NAVY ARE CLOSING ABOUT SANTIAGO.

General Linares Has Made Plans to Desperately Resist—Lack of Good Roads Makes It Difficult to Place Heavy Guns in Advantageous Positions.

Washington, June 29.—At the war and navy departments the most decisive sort of operations in Cuba are expected to be reported before the week shall end. The news regarding General Shafter's movements is entirely satisfactory, and it is generally accepted that what history will know as the battle of Santiago will be fought within the next few days.

Those who have predicted an easy victory at Santiago are now changing their views, for latest advices indicate that General Linares is preparing for stubborn resistance.

Every road and bypath leading into the city of Santiago it is learned, has been mined with dynamite by the Spanish soldiers, under the direction of General Linares.

From several sources the information comes that the Spanish general has a larger force at his command than has been supposed. Conservative leaders in the Cuban army declare that at least fifteen thousand Spaniards have been gathered in Santiago. It also is asserted that the city's defences have been strengthened to a marked degree and that the capture of the city will not be the easy task so many have expected.

Thus far the Americans seem to be more in need of artillery than of men, for it is believed that the composition of the present land force is due to the plan for the co-operation of the fleet.

The next fighting will be directly before Santiago. Our troops have swept all before them. They took Sevilla sooner than they had expected to and without a struggle. Owing to the extraordinary energy of our commanding officers in pushing the men along, coupled with the eagerness of the troops to advance, the American flag was raised over Sevilla during Saturday night.

In this village, where General Linares made his headquarters while the American troops were landing, a desperate engagement was expected. The Spanish troops had been hastening to that point from all directions for several days. It was the last defence between Santiago and the American troops. Despite its strategic importance, however, the Spanish offered but little opposition. They fired on our troops for some time, but in a desultory way, and without effect. They then retired from the village, leaving it for the Americans to occupy.

Our troops, after making Sevilla a temporary headquarters, pressed on to a point two miles beyond and established themselves within four miles of Santiago. The Spaniards halted in their flight at Caney, a small settlement to the northeast of Santiago and on the right of our line.

General Shafter's next order will be to attack the enemy's trenches. These are in regular trocha form. The brush has been cleared for a distance of one thousand yards from the lines, which consist of a series of small forts connected by deep trenches and barbed wire.

Off Santiago, June 27, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 29.—Lieutenant Victor Blue of the auxiliary gunboat Suwanee has returned to the fleet from another investigating trip ashore. He reported that Admiral Cervera's ships were all in the harbor. With the exception of one torpedo boat destroyer they are at anchor and show no signs of activity.

Lieutenant Blue went ashore on Saturday to the west of Morro Castle, accompanied by some Cuban guides. He advanced until about two miles north of Cabanas and almost up to the enemy's batteries. He travelled sixty miles and rejoined the Suwanee this morning. At one time the lieutenant was at a Cuban outpost separated only by four hundred yards from a Spanish outpost.

"They popped away at each other all the time," said Lieutenant Blue, "but I do not think the Cubans hurt the Spaniards very much and I know the Spaniards did not hurt the Cubans."

Lieutenant Blue was able to accurately locate the position of each of Admiral Cervera's ships.

Rear Admiral Sampson warned his fleet this morning to exercise great care in shooting at the hills east of Morro Castle, pointing out that the American army had advanced and that our own troops might be deployed on the hillside.

ROUGH RIDERS CRITICISED.

It Was a Mistake to Use Cavalry as Infantry.

Washington, June 28.—There is a disposition among experienced military men here to criticise the tactics of the Rough Riders in Friday's battle near Sevilla. It is said that there was foolhardy management in exposing the mass of the men needlessly to the Spanish fire, instead of throwing out the customary skirmish lines. It is recalled, however, that the whole movement was under command of Colonel Wood, Roosevelt's superior officer, who is experienced in Indian fighting in the Northwest, under conditions very much like those of the war in Cuba.

The prime fault for the heavy loss seems still to lie where it was placed in these dispatches on Saturday—in the use of cavalry trops as infantry. Used as cavalry, their tactics under Wood would have been all right, but infantrymen have to be trained, both officers and men, to their own class of work, as carefully as cavalry have to be trained to theirs, and they are utterly different. General Young's handling of his men was strictly infantry fashion. He had his skirmish line out and the men were alert in taking advantage of every hiding place where they could fire upon the enemy with the least exposure of themselves. Moreover, General Young had a light piece of artillery with which he could rake the bushes ahead of him and on the sides and make it impossible for the enemy to keep within easy range of his troops. One such piece would have accompanied the advance of the Rough Riders, but, according to report, it had to be abandoned on account of the steepness of the hill the men had to ascend.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RALLY.

A Grand Rally of the Christian Endeavorers and their friends in five counties, viz., Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder and Union, will be held at Island Park, between Sunbury and Northumberland, on July 4th. Because of its unusually pleasant, breezy situation and the time and money that have been spent in especially fitting it up for the convenience of excursionists, Island Park is the most pleasant place for a social or conventional gathering within a radius of many miles. Those attending can bring their eatables and have a basket picnic or they can be served by an experienced caterer who will be on the ground.

The day will be spent in a social and religious manner, part of the time being occupied with singing by a special choir and with addresses both patriotic and religious appropriate for the day and gathering. Following is the provisional program:

10:00 a. m.—Song Service.
10:15 a. m.—Devotional Services.
10:25 a. m.—Address of Welcome, Prof. H. N. Consor, Ph. D., Sunbury.
10:40 a. m.—Response, Rev. W. I. Steans, Danville.
10:55 a. m.—Address, Hon. H. M. Hinckley, Danville.
11:20 a. m.—Address, Rev. M. L. Ross, D. D., Mifflinburg.
—Refreshments.
2:30 p. m.—Song Service.
2:45 p. m.—Devotional Services.
2:55 p. m.—Junior Rally, Rev. D. E. McLain, Middleburg.
3:15 p. m.—Address, Rev. J. H. Barb, Selinsgrove.
3:30 p. m.—Address, Rev. G. H. Hemingway, D. D., Bloomsburg.
3:45 p. m.—Rev. R. Rock, D. D. Shamokin.
4:00 p. m.—Closing.

Let there be a large attendance of Christian Endeavorers and all who would like to spend the day with them in this pleasant manner.

NOTICE.

R. H. Ringler is our authorized collector, and is now engaged in calling upon town subscribers.

Leases that will collect the rent for the whole year if tenant leaves before expiration of term, also notices to quit, for sale at this office. tf.

THE

BROADWAY

Monday, July 4, 1898, this store will be closed all day.

NEW LINES OF

Seasonable and Desirable Goods

Are offered this week at prices that are very attractive to consumers.

28 inch Linen Colored Crash for Ladies' Skirts, nice quality, cool and comfortable for summer wear, per yard, 7c.

Japanese paper lanterns, for decorating halls, lawns and piazzas, extra size 13 x 18 inches, assorted colors, at 10c each.

Ladies' plaid and striped Silk Ties with knotted fringes, 42c ea.

Ladies' Puff Scarfs in pique and China silks, white and colored, 19, 20, 25c each.

Half pound bars transparent Glycerine Soap, highly perfumed, 10c a bar.

Moire Taffeta Ribbons in white, black and colors, for sashes, No. 40 at 25c per yard, and No. 60 at 32c per yard are very desirable and cheap.

Fast color printed Lawns, 3c yd.

Light Shirting Calicoes, 3c yd.

60 inch Moquette Rugs, full size, beautiful patterns, 1.75 and $1.98 ea. See them.

Table tumblers, 19c doz.
Tin top Jelly Tumblers, 19c doz.
Rubber rings for Mason jars, 5c doz
Sticky fly paper, 2c sheet, 3 for 5c.

Agency for Butterick Patterns.

July styles and advance styles for August now ready.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,

Moyer's New Building, Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

Thursday, June 30th, 1898.

ANOTHER TRIUMPHAL TRADE WINNING WEEK.

Preparations for the most glorious celebration of Independence Day and the-------

PROBLEMS OF HOT WEATHER NEEDS.

Decorate for the Glorious Fourth.

Flags, Flag Poles, Brackets and Shields.

Bunting, strictly fast colors, plain and tri-color, at per yard 5c

Special.—Fast Color Cotton Bunting Flags, sizes 4x6, actual value $2.25; for Independence week, at $1.49

All Wool Bunting Flags, all sizes, ranging from 3x5 to 20x40 feet, at the lowest prices in this city.

Millinery.

Fancy Flower Wreaths, suitable for trimming children's hats, at 7c

Children's Fancy Woven Straw Hats, in plain and fancy colors, the summer season's most desirable shapes, at, each 17c

Three special bargains in Ladies' Trimmed Sailors, in narrow and wide brims.

Lot 1, actual value 50c.; Independence week price 39c

Lot 2, actual value 75c.; Independence week price 49c

Lot 3, actual value 98c.; Independence week price 69c

Children's Trimmed Hats, fancy shapes, new leghorns, nicely trimmed with chiffons and flowers, would sell readily at $1.50; special for this week at 95c

Duck and Crash Skirts.

Duck Skirts, full hanging, deep hem 49c

Linen Crash Skirts, full 7 gores, 7-inch hem, special values at 98c and $1.48.

White Duck Skirts, linen finish, 7 gores, 7-inch hem, felled seams; special this week 98c

Duck Skirts, in blue, black and white, finished off in contrasting shades of three rows of bands in blue, pink and white; special this week at. $1.48

White Pique Suits, blazer cutaway coat, in fine white pique; special value this week at $3.95

Wash Goods.

Fine Imported Organdies, rich designs, new colorings, full 32 inches in width, actual value 20c. to 25c.; this week at, per yard 10c

Fancy Colored Nainsooks, the new shirt waist fabric, exquisite colorings, patterns of this season's newest creations, bias plaids, crown checks and fancy stripes, always sold rapidly at 15c.; this week at, per yard 8½c

Silkaline Comfortables, for cottage or mountain home, full size, filled with pure white cotton, light weight and fluffy, almost like swansdown, usual price $1.75; this week at .. $1.25

Ladies' Summer Vests.

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, nicely trimmed with lace and tape, low neck and sleeveless, three styles, instead of the price, 20c.; this week at 12½c

Housefurnishings.

Jelly Glasses, with tops, special at, per dozen 19c

Crouqet Sets, complete for eight people, regular $1 kind; this week, at 69c

Water Coolers, with nickel faucet, the 4-gallon size, this week, at $1.29

Arctic Ice Cream Freezers, 3-quart size $1.45
4-quart size $1.75

Hard Wood Refrigerators, the $10 size, this week, at $8.98
The $12 size, this week, at $8.89
The $15 kind, double door, extra large size, this week, at $11.50

Oil Stoves, one burner, at 29c
Two burners, at 69c
Three burners, at 95c

Shoes.

Men's Russet Lace Shoes, regular value $3 and $3.50; you can buy them, this week, at $1.98

Boys' Russet and Black Lace Shoes, regular price $2; reduced to $1.48

Ladies' finest Vici Kid Shoes, in lace and button, every style of toe, black and tan, cloth and kid top, all widths from B to EE; instead of their price $2.50 and $3; this week at $1.98

Ladies' $2 and $2.50 Oxford Ties, small sizes only, to close out quickly, at $1.29

Jonas Long's Sons

Greater Wilkes-Barre's Greatest Store.